The Weekly Post.

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OLD SIMON'S DYING LAMENT.

[This affecting ballad is reproduced from THE POST of March 21, 1877, the day after the Republican members of the Legislature, including the fifteen from Allegheny county, on the order of their liege lord Simon Cameron, decreed that the United States Senatorship should go down, in regular succession, to male heirs of the Cameron family—EDS. POST.]

I.

Come hither, Donald Cameron,
And stand beside my knee,
My race of life is nearly run,
Grim death draws near to me;
But as I quit the public crib,
I will explain to you,
How jobs are done and parties run
And how to put things through.

II.

Lo! I have been for forty years
A statesman and a chief;
Some call me Winnebago!
Yea, some have whispered thief
But I have never been accused—
Whatever I have done—
By day or night, of losing sight of Simon
—number one.

III.

Thus in these marble Senate halls
I've sat for many days:
The politician's trade I've learned,
With all its tricks and ways;
I've learned that State craft is a game
Like poker—with a blind—
Where, if you pass, for want of brass,
You're always left behind.

IV.

There is a place called Harrisburg,
And there a crew doth meet
Of catiffs and of flunkeys hired
To wash and wipe my feet;
This crew I do bequeath to you
To have and hold alway;
They'll do your work and never shirk,
So they but get their pay.

V.

Now all you need to do, my son;
Just keep this gang well paid,
And have those whom you cannot buy
Disheartened or afraid;
And if you these requests observe,
And these commands obey,
You shall be King and boss the Ring
With undisputed sway.

Issues of the Hour.

Speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio,

At Franklin, Venango County, on Thursday, October 24, 1878.

Fellow-Citizens of Western Pennsylvania:

I am oppressed by this presence to-night. The cause, the auditors, the consequences, all oppress me. The cause is of the people—all the people—of the humble, the unfortunate, the suffering; of those whose daily toil procures their daily bread, whose fideness from whatever cause means hunger. You are citizens of the State of Penn, the gentle and just philanthropist. The consequences of your action involve the speedy success of the cause.

John Bright was plunged into the depths of grief. "All that was left of his young wife, except the memory of a sainted life, and a too brief happiness, was lying still and cold in the chamber above." Richard Cobden came to comfort him with exquisite tenderness, he said "there are thousands of homes in England where wives and mothers and children are dying with hunger. Come with me, we will work together and we will never rest until the corn laws are repealed." Bright accepted the invitation, and gave his voice to the work. He says: "We were joined, not by scores but by hundreds and afterwards by thousands, and afterwards by countless multitudes; and afterwards famine, against which we had warred, joined us; and a great minister was converted; and minorities became majorities; and, finally, the barrier was entirely thrown down. And since then, though there has been suffering, and much suffering in the many homes of England, yet no wife and no mother and no little child has starved to death as the result of famine made by law."

PENNSYLVANIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

If the voice of one man, enlisted in the cause of humanity, could attain such results, what perfect triumph cannot imperial Pennsylvania, this mighty State, second in the Union, secure for a like cause? Her seven hundred thousand veterans, the farmers, the miners, the laborers, the merchants, the capitalists, the mountaineers, the mariners, from the Schuylkill to the Ohio, men of every country and clime, are an epitome of the world. They speak the aggregate opinion of the world; their judgment has never been overruled by the country; their potent voice in advocacy of any cause has always persuaded the sister States.

I pray you, my fellow-citizens, that the voice of noble old Pennsylvania may now be heard for the right, and that through her efforts the right may gloriously prevail.

When this canvass opened, throughout the west it seemed likely that several questions would occupy public attention. Some of the Republican speakers endeavored to raise "the bloody shirt" as the flag under which they should achieve victory. But since President Hayes, whether from choice or necessity, yielded to the dictates of wisdom, and adopted the policy long since enforced by the Democratic party, and withdrew the Federal troops from the State Houses of Louisiana and South Carolina, it was found the Republican troops could not be massed and marched under that banner, because the first antagonist they met was their own Commander-in-Chief.

Some of the Republicans drew frightful pictures of the raid which would be made by a victorious Democracy in behalf of Southern war claims upon the Federal Treasury, even to its very exhaustion. But since it was discovered that Secretary Sherman had boasted in a speech in Ohio in 1876, that the Republican party had in ten years after the war paid one hundred millions of dollars on account of such war claims—ten millions of dollars each year—*of course all to loyal men*—and that the Democratic party during all the years of its control of the House of Representatives had recommended the payment of only a few hundred thousand dollars, it was found that the less said on that subject the better. Loyal men! You know who they are! Every Confederate who has turned Republican is loyal. Every Union soldier who has remained Democrat is disloyal.

ISSUES BORN OF THE WAR.

Some of the Republicans were shocked—their sensitive patriotism outraged—at the attempted Mexicanization of the American Government. Indeed! there was never an attempt to Mexicanize either our Government or its policy except when Federal troops were sent into Southern States to prevent free elections. And since Mrs. Eliza Pinkston—the modern Maid of Orleans—who surrounded by her staff of visiting statesmen, under the pretense of outrage and wrong, led the attack successfully against a free ballot and an honest count—has declared that all her acts and statements—even her being carried on a sofa to the room of the Examining Committee as if she were too much injured to walk—were a sham and a fraud, instigated and paid for by Republican partizans, it was found not profitable to continue that line discussion.

And so these questions, born of the war, and intended to revive its passions and prejudices and bitterness, have disappeared from the canvass and we have remaining only those which concern the economic administration of the government, only those which concern finance and taxation and the payment of the public debt, and their effect on the trade and commerce and industries of the country. These touch the pocket of every man, and therefore his household, and appeal not to his passion and prejudice but to his reason, his judgment, his common sense.

THE "OHIO IDEA."

I am glad of it—glad that we have gotten away from the smoke of the dying fires of sectional strife and sectional hate. Glad that we have reached purer air of political controversy. Under its exhilerating influence the Democratic party has already this year broken the Republican phalanx of Maine and Vermont and Iowa, and gloriously carried Indiana and won the substantial fruits of a complete victory in Ohio.

It has elected a majority of the members of Congress, and thus secured the State if the election of President should devolve upon the House of Representatives. It has commended the Democratic "Ohio Idea" to the majority of the popular vote, and it has done all this in spite of the most persistent and shameless misrepresentation of its policy; in spite of the most false and wanton attack upon its motives and purposes. The kind of currency—the power which shall issue it—the volume of currency—the rates and distribution of taxes—the economy of their expenditure—these are the questions which confront us.

Latterly it has become quite the fashion to say that Democrats exaggerate the prostration of industries and the distress of the people in this country. I shall draw no pictures, I shall make no assertions. I appeal to you. I see men around me whose gray locks beticken the arrival of the allotted three score and ten years—younger men of every age. I appeal to every one of them, whether they ever knew, in all their experience, a period when labor was so illy paid or so uncertain of employment; when industrial enterprises were so prostrated; when industry, activity, energy, adventure, had so precarious reward.

EVIDENCES OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

I read from the *Iron Age* of September 12, 1878:

"We have no complete figures later than July last, showing condition of coke and bituminous blast furnaces. At that date 40 per cent. only were in blast. Since then a number have been blown out for various reasons, and we know of but one or two that have blown in.

"Among the iron mills there is a still worse condition of affairs. Some of the largest and most important mills in the West have been closed by bankruptcy proceedings during the past few months; others have shut down because there was no profit, if a return of cost in the prices ruling.

"On the 1st of September, at Pittsburgh, all the exclusively hoop mills are running. Of the sheet mills, 68 out of 85 puddling furnaces are running more or less regularly. Of 18 bar rolling mills in Pittsburgh, 6 are idle and 12 are in operation.

"The sheet mills are making between *one-third* and *one-half* the usual product—and the bar mill mills about *one-half*. * * *

"We do not give the idle mills, but any one interested can very soon make out a list, which will not be very pleasant reading. Some of these mills are hopelessly idle. * * * * * *

"Others are not so bad off as this, but they will remain idle until there is more money in iron than there is any *immediate prospect of*. In the nail trade there is not a mill in Pittsburgh making full time. Some have not turned a wheel for months; others have not made two weeks' time in three months.

"It is safe to say that on an average not more than 25 per cent. of the capacity of the nail mills of Pittsburgh is utilized.

"In (other Western points named) about half of the nail machines are idle, and those that are in operation are not averaging anything like full time. Another unpleasant feature is the *price* of iron.

"Forge pig sinks every little while in search of bottom, but it is doubtful whether it has struck it or not. Sixteen dollars and seventeen dollars for common brands is not very inspiriting. * * *

"The prices of merchant bar, and nails are extravagantly low. Iron 1.60-100 to 1.90-100 cents per lb. Nails $1 90 and $2 per keg of 100 lbs. This is lower than has *ever before been touched*.

* * * * * * *

I read from another newspaper: "There are 18 window-glass houses in the city of Pittsburgh, 3 in operation, *having* 14½ *idle*. In ordinary times all of these factories would go into operation from the 10th to the 20th of August, and from present appearances there is no knowing when the others will start up. There is no strike, and no difficulty about the wages—merely waiting for times to get better, so as to warrant the manufacturers in starting up. The party drove by six window-glass houses that were idle in order to get the one they visited, and when the party was up on Duquesne Heights they could have seen almost immediately under their feet 9 window-glass houses, besides a number of bottle houses, lying idle."

SPECIAL CAUSES OF EUROPEAN DEPRESSION.

We are told by high officials in rotund phrases, that all Europe suffers in the same way and even to a greater extent; and they would have us infer that the causes are general, affecting all countries, and not special to this land. I do not know the fact. I will not go into nice calculations as to the extent of their sufferings. Suppose the statement to be true. There are causes special to each country. Long after our war ceased, Prussia and Austria fought the most expensive and bloody campaign, in proportion to its length, of modern times. Years after that, Germany and France met in terrific struggle, and France, stricken to the heart by the mutilation of her territory was compelled to pay one thousand millions of dollars for war expenses, and another thousand millions of dollars for war indemnity to Germany. Even now England is gravely excited over the result between Russia and Turkey and felt obliged to bring her dusky warriors from the East to take part in the complications of European politics. Spain suffers from the loss of her grape crop, and Southern France is seriously affected by the same disaster. Millions of people have perished from famine in British India. If these causes were not sufficient to account for distress of labor and stagnation of trade abroad, I might say further that these countries are ruled by a landed or titled or moneyed oligarchy—that there is in each—as in another country we know of—a Money Power—that Shylock now, as at another time, lends money on usury, to the adventurous merchant on the Rialto, and now, as he did not at that other time, sits in the halls of legislation, and in the seat of judgment, and will not heed the law quoted by a "Daniel come to judgment," which forbids the spilling of one drop of blood when the pound of flesh is cut nearest the very heart of the people.

CAUSES OF OUR BUSINESS DISASTERS.

But with us it has not been so. We have had profound peace. We have had neither war nor famine, and until lately no pestilence. Nature has showered upon us its richest blessings. This year, and last year, and years before, our crops have been most abundant. Last summer, as I rode across your State, through the fertile valleys of Ohio, over the broad and blooming prairies of the West, the wheat, and the rye, and the barley, and the oats, waved their full heads, brilliant with golden glory, inviting the hand of the reaper, the corn reared its tasseled top to the rustling breeze until the frequent heavy ear compelled it to bow, as if in tribute to the Great Beneficence which had given it the rain and the sunshine, the seed time and the harvest, in their seasons. The cattle, more numerous than those "on a thousand hills," were feeding knee-deep in green, rich pastures, preparing for the markets of the world; your barns are bursting with plenty; your breadstuffs are sufficient to feed every human being in the land to repletion, and yet leave a surplus for other lands less blessed than yours. Beneath the surface of the earth teeming with such fertility, almost beneath the foundations of your own city, nature has stored away untold masses of coal and iron. They are hidden just deep enough to invite search. They are abundant enough to supply the world. Touched by the hand of the worker, they become the necessities of our civilization, the essentials in the uses of our daily life, in its comforts and luxuries. They are richer than the diamonds of Golconda, more valuable than the Kohinoors of royal crowns. They almost beg to be used. Why is it amidst this great abundance of food, this craving of all nature for the touch of human labor, that men and women and children go to bed hungry at night, with scarcely roof to shelter them, or clothing to protect their nakedness? Why is it? Is there some hidden mystery, some occult and malign power before which we must bow because we cannot understand it, which thwarts the intelligence of man and the beneficence of God? I do not believe it. The cause, I think, is plain. It is to be found in a policy which for ten years or more has persistently, without cessation or variation, enhanced the value of money and of securities dependent on the enhancement of money, and has depreciated capital invested in productive industries which employ labor, and thus has discouraged energy, thwarted enterprise, depressed trade, and by diminishing employment has enforced idleness among the people.

The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania has truthfully and strongly declared the cause to be "a policy which has enriched the few and impoverished the many:" "a system of finance in favor of moneyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest, and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor."

A GLANCE TEN YEARS BACK.

Ten years ago I took part in the canvass in Pennsylvania. I remember well the condition of the country at that time, and the policy which was urged upon the people. Prophecy itself could not have foretold more accurately what has come to pass.

We had just emerged from a bloody and desolating war and already the fatal policy had been adopted.

The indebtedness of the Government and of the people of the United States was enormous. It had been incurred on the high prices and the expanded currency of the war. The necessity of borrowing money had caused the issue of a large volume of currency. Prices had risen very high. The Government had put a million of men in the army. It had transferred them from the ranks of producers to the ranks of consumers. It needed almost every product of Northern industry for their support. It needed food and clothing, meat, bread, wheat, corn, oats, clothes, shoes, horses, mules, wagons, harness, powder, shot, guns, cannon, all the appurtenances of the hospital. It created large markets and paid liberally. It stimulated industries and raised prices. It borrowed currency at six per cent. interest in coin. It sold its bonds at par in paper, and paper was at one time worth less than thirty-six cents on the dollar in coin. The money thus borrowed and bought was expended at these high prices. The people, the counties, towns and corporations followed the example of the Government.

Wisdom, good faith, justice to the creditors and to the people required that this debt thus contracted should be paid on the basis of this expanded currency and these high prices; that this war debt should be paid on the basis of war prices; that this volume of currency should be kept up; that production should be stimulated, as if to suggest and aid this policy, the peace which transferred these millions of consumers back to the ranks of producers, and closed the markets of the Government, broke down the barriers which had separated the North from the South, and opened in their stead the markets of fourteen millions of people whose lands and farms had been laid waste, whose mills and factories had been closed, and whose industries had been destroyed by the war.

But this wise and humane policy—so just alike to creditor and debtor, was not adopted. The reverse was adopted.

THE REPUDIATION OF THE GREENBACK CONTRACT.

Part of this policy was that the five-twenty bonds of the Government should be paid in legal tender notes. They were payable in legal tender notes by the terms of the law authorizing their issue. They were redeemable in five years after their issue, and much of that time had elapsed. The currency, and those time notes and interest bearing notes which were used as currency, was in large volume. Taxes to the amount of five hundred and fifty millions a year were collected, and were paid more easily than half the amount now. The proposition to pay these bonds in legal tender notes as fast as possible after they became redeemable was so fair and honest that it commanded the support of all parties and almost all men throughout the West. Both parties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pennsylvania adopted it. Senator Morton espoused it. Senator Sherman declared that the bondholder who refused it was himself a repudiator of his contract with the people, and an extortioner.

Yet the first act passed in General Grant's administration in March, 1869, declared that these bonds should be paid in coin. The premium of coin and the amount of indebtedness was so great that this act of legislation alone added the burthen of eight hundred millions of dollars to that which already rested upon the labor of the country. It was an act of spoliation. It was an infinite wrong. It has no parallel in history. No government within the time of recorded tradition has ever, after the contract had been made, the terms agreed, the money advanced, the bonds delivered and passed for years from hand to hand in the market, added to the obligation at the expense of its own citizens in favor of the bondholder, to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, or to any amount, except the Government of the United States, under the control of the Republican party. The unjust steward robbed his lord by diminishing the indebtedness to him. These unfaithful stewards of a great trust robbed the people by increasing the indebtedness from them. To prevent the possibility of righting this great wrong they authorized the issue of new bonds, which on their face should be payable in coin, and with the proceeds of their sale took up the bonds which had thus been originally payable in legal tender. Perhaps they have succeeded; perhaps no remedy can be applied without a breach of faith; but the memory of this great crime should never die.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

The next step followed logically. By two acts of Congress, one passed in 1873, before the great panic, and one passed in 1874, silver was demonetized and its coinage arrested. Silver had been money among the nations since Abraham bought the cave of Mackpelah as a burying place for Sarah for "four hundred shekels of silver, current money of the merchant." It had been the money of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution. It is produced in greater quantities by the mines of the United States than by the mines of any other country, yet at a time of great distress, when the Treasury Department issued $26,000,000 of legal-tender paper to stay the panic, these acts of Congress, secretly unknown to the members generally and to the people, demonetized this one of the precious metals, and thereby enhanced the value of the other. The partial remonetization of last winter was accomplished by the united Democrats and individual Republicans, against an opposing Senate and a vetoing President.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GREENBACK CURRENCY.

The next step in this policy was the decree for the destruction of the legal tender paper money. I say the decree for the destruction. In 1875 the Resumption act was passed. It provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem in coin all legal tender notes, which should be presented after January 1, 1879. Redemption meant destruction in the language of the law and the language of common use. When one of you redeems a note, he cancels and destroys it or he lays it away as evidence of a past transaction. When one of you redeems the obligation of a bond the bond is null—it is dead—it is useless. When the bill was presented to the Senate, the question whether redemption meant destruction was asked—it was not answered—all debate was forbidden. The destructives and the anti-destructives were induced to vote for the bill, each believing they would get their own interpretation. But no sooner was the bill enacted into law, than the Secretary of the Treasury announced that redemption did mean destruction, and no potential dissent was heard, until Senator Sherman, fearing that Ohio, suffering under its effects, might cast its electoral vote for Mr. Tilden, announced in that State in 1876, that possibly redemption might be held to allow a re-issue.

At the time of the passage of the Resumption act, Mr. Sayler of Ohio, secured the passage of a resolution requiring the Secretary to report to the House of Representatives the amount of coin in the Treasury. The Secretary responded that there were thirteen millions of dollars!! Thirteen millions of coin with which to redeem three hundred and fifty-six millions of paper!!!

There is no way given under heaven by which a Treasury having thirteen millions of coin can meet a forced resumption of three hundred and fifty millions of paper except only by hoarding coin or contracting the paper. The Secretary has done both.

COIN IN THE TREASURY.

On the 10th day of August, 1878, the coin and bullion in the treasury over and beyond all claims then matured amounted to $129,485,563 15. Think of it! The enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars of gold and silver hoarded in the treasury, unused, idle, of no avail to any man or class or interest, bought with the bonds of the United States upon which the depressed industries and starving labor of the country pays to-day an average interest of four and a half or five per cent. Nor is this all. In 1874 the paper circulation amounted to $785,000,000. In 1878 the paper circulation amounted to $688,000,000—a contraction of $97,000,000. A contraction of two millions of dollars in each and everyone of the forty-eight months intervening between the summer of 1874 and the summer of 1878. And this very day the Secretary of the Treasury is using every device to lock up in the vaults of the Government, and to compel the banks to hoard and withhold from circulation the largest possible amount of legal tender notes, so that they may not be presented for redemption.

Mark this policy—recall its steady and regular progression. I have made no mistake. I have stated only history. It is known of all men.

First—Paying a war debt on low prices and contracted currency.

Second—Converting a currency debt into a coin debt.

Third—Demonetizing silver and raising the value of gold.

Fourth—Decreeing the destruction of greenbacks.

Fifth—Hoarding in four years one hundred and twenty-nine millions of gold and silver.

Sixth—Contracting in four years one hundred millions of paper currency.

I need not argue before this audience that if the quantity of any article in general demand is diminished, the value of the remainder is increased, and that this rule applies to currency as well as to everything else. Nor need I point out the inevitable result of this policy. "He that runs may read." Every act in it has tended to increase the value of money and the value of the indebtedness of the country.

FRUITS OF OPPERENCY CONTRACTION.

The President of the United States, in his speech at Pittsburgh, and more elaborately in his speech at St. Paul, congratulates the country that if the volume of the paper currency is less than it was in 1866, or 1873, the value of the remainder is greater. Certainly. The volume has been contracted at the rate of two millions a month, and the value of what remains has risen. If the volume had been contracted at the rate of ten millions a month that value would have been greater still.

What is the effect of this appreciation of the value of the dollar? We are so accustomed to consider money as a fixed and invariable standard of value that we forget that money is bought and sold and has its price as well as everything else. Call it price, value, purchasing power, what you will, it is nevertheless its price. When a man performs a day's labor for two dollars, he buys the dollars and sells his labor. When the farmer gives a bushel of wheat for two dollars, he buys the dollars and sells his wheat. When the factories and furnaces and mines of Pittsburgh exchange their iron, or rails or coal for money, they buy the money and pay its price. And if the price of money rises what is that but that the price of everything else asked in money falls. If wages to-day are two dollars and to-morrow are one dollar a day, what is that but that the price of money has risen, and the price of labor has fallen and the man must pay two days' labor instead of one day's labor for the two dollars. If rails were worth eighty dollars per ton, and now are worth forty dollars per ton, what is that but that the price of money has risen and the price of rails has fallen, and it takes two tons of rails instead of one to buy eighty dollars. When the value of money is increased the value of everything else is diminished—the value in money of every product of human industry, of every product of capital and industry combined, of every product of the land, of the mines, of the factories, of the furnaces. Debts alone are not diminished. Everything with which men may pay debts is diminished. Ten years ago a man, a laboring man, bought a home for his wife and children, and agreed to pay a hundred dollars a year until the principal should all be paid. Wages were then two dollars a day, and fifty days labor would pay his yearly installment. Now money has risen, wages have fallen; his debt remains the same and a hundred days labor are necessary to pay it. Ten years ago a man in Pittsburgh bought a lot on time and added insufficient capital by borrowing money, and erected a furnace. Iron was worth forty dollars a ton. Iron has fallen, land has fallen, machinery has fallen, buildings have fallen, money has risen and the whole concern is not worth the borrowed money. The capital put in is an absolute loss. Ten years ago a man in Venango county bought land on time, and paying half mortgaged it for the other half. He cultivated the land and sunk an oil well. Money has risen; wheat and oats and rye and corn have fallen. Oil has fallen from two dollars and a half to fifty cents, and the farm and the oil well will not pay the one half for which the farm was mortgaged. The half paid is a total loss.

BANKRUPTCIES AND HALF PAY WAGES.

Look around you. Bankruptcies, failures, factories closed, or working on half pay. And what is the reason alleged by every man? Land fallen one half, and cannot be sold. Stocks on hand sold at a sacrifice. Debtors, reasonably believed to be solvent, unable, for the same reason, to pay their debts. "The old, old story-" Money debts appreciated; productions or property to pay debts depreciated. Statistics for the quarter and for the first nine months of the year are now furnished by the Mercantile Agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., and show as follows: The number of failures for the third quarter of 1878 were 2,853, as compared with 1,815 for the same quarter last year. The liabilities for the last quarter were $66,000,000, as compared with $42,000,000 the same period of 1877. For the first nine months of 1878, the failures numbered, 8,678, as compared with 6,565 the same period of 1877. The liabilities for the first nine months of 1878 are $197,000,000, against $141,000,000 the nine months of 1877.

It is admitted that petitions in bankruptcy filed in the period named considerably exceed the figures given above, but it must be understood that the large number of applicants for relief were either those whose failures had been previously reported, or those who had gone out of business, or were not engaged in mercantile pursuits, and hence not included in mercantile failures. The above figures refer to failures only among those who were in active business, and suspended payment during the period under review.

PROFITS OF IDLE CAPITAL.

Men are taught by these lessons. Why should men build houses and factories and furnaces and machinery and employ labor in productive industry, if in a few months or a few years, their idle capital will be more valuable than these houses or factories or furnaces or the products of their capital and labor? Common prudence forbids, and so men having capital have kept it idle, or at least have not invested it in productive enterprizes. Business has stagnated, industries have been depressed, energy and enterprise have lain dormant, labor has been without employment, and men and women and children have suffered in want of food.

These gentlemen tell us that they have paid six hundred millions on account of the debt. What benefit is that to the taxpayer, if they have so increased the value of money that to pay the remainder requires more labor than the whole debt in the beginning required? They boast they have reduced the taxes. What benefit is that if they have made it harder to pay those which they still impose?

In the same breath, that they boast of having increased the value of money continuously for ten years, they tell we must have a stable currency of fixed value, and berate Democrats as being in favor of dishonest money—of unlimited inflation. If the value of money changes by becoming dearer, if the volume changes by contraction, if the interest of idle capital is benefitted they are enraptured at the honesty of the performance. If money changes by becoming cheaper, if the volume is enlarged, if the prices of productions are increased, if industries are stimulated by being made profitable, if labor is employed and rewarded, their sensitive souls are terrified at this attack on the public credit, this effort at repudiation!

SHRINE OF THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

When they boast that they have increased the value of the money, and diminished the volume, they admit the charge that we make. They have worshipped at the shrine of the almighty dollar, and to its enhancement they have sacrificed every other interest in the country. They made money dear, and have made labor, the toil and sweat of human beings, cheap. The Democratic party proposes to you the cessation of this policy. It proposes to change the results by changing the cause. It proposes to remonetize silver; to stop this hoarding of coin; to stop this contracting or hoarding of the paper currency; to cease selling bonds for coin; to cease the increase of the national debt; to put an end to this increase of the value of money and indebtedness; in a word, to stop their worship of the golden calf, and if we must have an idol, let it be the prosperity of industries and the consequent employment and just reward of labor. Again your Democratic Convention has spoken wisely, and proposed its remedy:

"The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy and the dethronement of those in power."

"And we resolve that further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received."

"Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just basis for paper circulation."

"A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people through National banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security to the noteholder, and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for."

"Labor and capital have equal demands upon and responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged, so that steady work and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate returns for its use belong to capital. Violence or breach of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law."

GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Part of this policy is the substitution of United States notes for the National bank currency. It would conduce to economy, and tend to avert great political demoralization. The National bank notes are ultimately secured by United States bonds in the proportion of 100 per cent. of bonds to 90 per cent. of notes. I freely admit that the security of the noteholder is better protected, and the circulation of the notes at uniform value over the whole country, is better effected than under any form or system. This currency is not legal tender. Its value depends primarily on the capacity of the bank to redeem its notes in legal tender. It is issued by two thousand National banks, under the supervision of one officer appointed by the Administration in being, holding in his hands, the thread of a system controling directly five hundred millions, and indirectly billions of capital, and touching the pecuniary interests of hundreds of thousands of the people. The affiliation is close, and the combination is powerful. The chord of a common interest unites them, and the shock is uniform and electrical.

There are three hundred and twenty-two millions of these notes in circulation. They are secured by more than three hundred and fifty millions of United States bonds. The amount in circulation, our Republican friends love to tell us, is fixed under the Free Banking law by the real, true wants of trade. Therefore, so much currency in addition to the outstanding greenback—three hundred and forty-seven millions—can be maintained without inflation, which so alarms them, and without disturbance of values.

The three hundred and fifty millions of bonds bear an average of 4½ per cent. interest. The banks, therefore, draw from the Government—that is, from the taxes paid by the people—nearly sixteen millions of dollars on the banking capital used in circulation. The banks pay taxes on their circulation to an amount less than three millions. The direct moneyed cost, therefore, to the people of the bank currency is thirteen millions of dollars a year.

The Democratic party says: "Withdraw this bank circulation, issue United States notes in their stead. Do it gradually, so as to produce no shock; do it carefully, so as to sacrifice no interests or rights. Buy up with these notes United States bonds at their market value and cancel them, and save to the people annually the interest. This produces no shock, works no injustice, provides a better currency, produces no inflation, lessens the taxes of the people, and gives them the money benefit of the credit of their Government, which, after all, is the only support of the bank currency."

The argument is cogent—why should it not prevail? It is admitted that we must have, and that it is a great positive benefit that we should have, $350,000,000 of United States notes outstanding. Why not have all our paper money of the same kind, especially if it is more economical for the people? Will it be less valuable, less free of circulation? Will it be more onerous to the Government? Will it be more fruitful of private disaster, or of public demoralization, or of unsound political influence? Nobody pretends it. Again, I ask, why should it not prevail?

Somebody, as if in answer, says: "Why stop at $332,000,000—why not issue enough notes to pay the whole public debt, and save all the interest?"

Stop! stop! my friends! You are playing with edged tools; that argument may be pressed so vigorously by suffering industry and starving men, that you will not make it the subject of flippant joke. For the present, we hold you to the position. We do not intend to let you escape on a pretended issue. We do not intend to let you alarm sensitive souls by any false cry of inflation or repudiation. The proposition is to substitute greenbacks for bank notes without increasing the currency or sacrificing rights.

Time enough for all other questions afterward. Are you in favor of it? If this is your only answer, it is both evasive and weak.

THE POWER TO REGULATE CURRENCY.

It is said that Congress cannot be trusted to regulate the volume of currency? Why not? Congress may make war, and pass a conscription act and take your sons and husbands and fathers to fight the battles. Congress may borrow money and through its taxing power may pledge your entire fortunes. Congress may make peace even by dismemberment of the territory. Congress levies taxes, arranges tariff duties, affixes the death penalty; and yet Congress, entrusted with these great governmental powers, can not be trusted with the power of fixing the amount paper currency, lest in times of great suffering and distress it should yield to popular demand and issue a few millions of dollars more than some broker or banker or Shylock thinks the people ought to have.

The Secretary of the Treasury has said the bank currency system is an aid to the resumption of specie payments. How? Only by compelling the banks to redeem in greenbacks, and for this purpose compelling them to keep on hand a reserve fund of greenbacks. That is to say the Government will cut this thing very fine; will compel the banks to keep a greenback reserve; will compel the banks to hoard them; will thus keep them out of circulation; will thus prevent their presentation for redemption in coin; will call this an aid to resumption of specie payments, and will then boast to the country and the world that it has redeemed a long-broken promise and resumed the payment in coin of all its paper. What a scheme! It is to invent a plan under the name of National Banks by which to compel the hoarding of one-quarter or one-third of the greenbacks—to prevent absolutely the demand for their redemption and call that resumption.

Let me suggest an improvement. Invent several plans, under various attractive names, to keep out the whole volume of greenbacks, to prevent absolutely the presentation of any, and then call it resumption, because you do not resume at all. You do not resume, because there is no demand; there is no demand, because, by law, you prevent it. You get rid of a dishonored promise, as you are fond of calling it, but you get rid of all greenback currency also. "You make a desert and call it peace." Does not this justify the very worst which its enemies have said of resumption—that its resumption is contraction.

THE VALUE OF SPECIE RESUMPTION.

I do not undervalue the resumption of specie payments, if by that is meant the equalization of paper and coin money; I hope to see it established and maintained; but to be beneficial, it must be natural; it must be brought about by the proper condition of affairs; it must come as "a blessing with healing on its wings," and not as a curse over public misfortunes and private ruin. It must be real and permanent, not a sham, and temporary.

The resumption which consists in putting obstacles in the way of presenting the currency for redemption is a deceit; it is neither beneficial nor desirable.

It is objected that this system would divorce the amount of currency from the business interest of the country and prevent all elasticity, and I confess, the objection appeared at first to be strong, but it is specious rather than real.

Permanent changes can be regulated by law; temporary changes are effected by enlarging or diminishing the line of discounts as now. The National Banks do not increase or surrender their circulation with the coming of the seasons.

But I desire to brush away some of the rubbish with which this discussion is always embarrassed.

It is affirmed that this substitution of greenbacks for National Bank notes would violate a solemn pledge of the Government never to issue more than $400,000,000 greenbacks.

THE FOUR HUNDRED MILLION ARGUMENT.

In June, 1864, Congress passed a law for the issuing of bonds and notes. The first section authorizes the borrowing of $400,000,000, and the issue therefor of bonds of a certain denomination. The second section authorizes in lieu of a portion of such bonds not exceeding $200,000,000, the issue of Treasury notes bearing 7 3-10 interest, which should be a legal tender at their face value without interest. It also authorizes the redemption and cancellation of any Treasury notes or United States notes therefore issued under authority of previous acts, and substitution therefor an equal amount of Treasury notes such as authorized by the second section, or other United States notes. The power being thus given to make a new loan of $400,000,000 and to issue bonds and Treasury notes *for it*, and *also* to redeem and cancel old Treasury notes, and United States notes issued and outstanding under all the many laws which had been enacted since 1861, and to issue in their stead new Treasury notes and new United States notes without having specified any limit as to the amount, the law proceeds: "Provided that the total amount of bonds and Treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of this act shall not exceed $400,000,000, in addition to the amounts heretofore issued, nor shall the total amount of United States notes, issued, or to be issued, ever exceed $400,000,000 and such additional sum not exceeding $50,000,000 as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loan."

Neither the circumstances, the subject, the language nor the power indicate any intention to pledge the public faith or to make a contract with the money-lenders.

1. The limitation of the legal-tenders has no relation whatsoever to the new loan.

2. The war was flagrant; the success of the federal arms had not been great; peace did not appear to be near; the expenses were more than a million a day. No Administration would have been willing to limit its resources.

3. The subject was the borrowing of money, providing "the sinews of war;" obtaining the vital means of making either war or peace, or even of holding the Government together. Greenbacks had been found the most efficient means of borrowing money. No Administration would have been willing to make a contract that it would not borrow money, or would not use the most effective means of doing so.

4. And, if willing, no Administration had the power to barter away, to sell any great governmental power vital to the existence of the Government, so that a succeeding Administration should not have the powers vested in the Government by the Constitution.

Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, to borrow money. One Congress cannot sell, bargain away, limit, impair these powers, or the means to their effective exercise which are granted by the Constitution equally to each Congress.

5. The language of the act, when taken in connection with the other provisions, is clearly mandatory upon the officers of the Treasury. It forbids them to issue, under authority of this act, more greenbacks than will, when added to the amount authorized and outstanding under previous acts, amount to $400,000,000, and an additional $50,000,000 for temporary purposes. It does not limit the power of the Government to authorize another and a further issue.

I deny that the most sensitive and delicate honor could hold this a pledge of faith or a contract in any sense. It might be claimed to be a good rule of action, and therefore proper to be followed; but that is a family dispute with which outsiders, creditors, bondholders, have nothing to do. That argument we would meet when it is admitted there is nothing else.

To whom was it a pledge? What consideration did they give? Your bonds were then being sacrificed at a rate so low that the coin interest made every capitalist in Europe eager to get them. Your greenbacks circulated so freely that, notwithstanding the destruction of capital and enterprises by war, the volume of business was never greater. Besides, they were legal tender—they paid debts and taxes—the active and busy men were eager for them; the capitalists and creditors were obliged to receive them.

But if it were a pledge, it was given to the bondholder, and intended for his benefit. Why? Because he had taken his five-twenty bonds and they were payable in legal tender paper. He was invited to take more bonds payable in the same way. Perhaps some may have thought it would give greater credit to the new loan, if the legal tender paper in which the principal was payable, should be limited. But if that was the true intention of the act, the pledge was more than redeemed by the law of 1869 making those bonds—all the bonds—payable in coin.

But, seriously does any man pretend that either bonds or notes were taken on the faith of that assumed pledge? Does any man pretend that in war, in peace, in the changing exigencies of affairs, under whatever stress of difficulty or danger, the Government can never issue more than the specified number of greenbacks without dishonor?

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF GREENBACKS.

Beware how you permit statements to be magnified into pledges and promises. We are also told that greenbacks issued in time of war only are constitutional; that this is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that this tribunal would declare all others unconstitutional. What the Court will hereafter hold, I do not care to predict. What it has held I know. And as to this, there is an egregious mistake, so often repeated as to be in many quarters believed. Once for all, I desire to correct it. It is not necessary to

(Continued on Fifth Page.

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AN ANTI-CAMERON UNION LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

There is a strong expression on the part of leading State politicians, both of the Democratic and National parties, that there should be a union of forces in Allegheny county on legislative candidates, on the anti-CAMERON basis. Chairman SPEER of the Democratic State Committee, and Chairman DEWEES of the Greenback Committee, are of this opinion, that there should be a union. The leading local politicians of both parties assent to this view. There can be no doubt of its expediency; we believe such union to be entirely honorable, and an absolute necessity if an anti-CAMERON delegation is desirable in the Legislature from Allegheny county. Without union there is a strong probability the Ring will elect every one of the fourteen members of the House. With such a union the Democrats and Nationals will sweep the field. Hundreds of anti-CAMERON Republicans will vote with them, because a union ticket will carry the prestige of assured success.

Here is the question in a nutshell: As affairs stand, with the enormous expenditure of money by the CAMERON faction, we don't believe the Democrats or Nationals will elect a single representative from this county, unless they unite. United, they will elect fourteen, and determine the United States Senatorship. The Nationals draw their greatest strength from the Democrats, and this weakens us in a corresponding degree, although it will not give them a majority. Let any of those over-sanguine candidates or their friends, who think they can succeed in this Republican stronghold, study the election returns of past years.

We urge the Democrats and Nationals of the several Legislative districts to come together at once, and arrange union Legislative tickets, out of the material already in the field. Both sides have good men in nomination; men that can be trusted on the CAMERON issue, as well as all questions of local legislation. It will be necessary for candidates on each side to retire, but they may be sure their disinterestedness will be remembered in the distribution of political honors hereafter. If they remain in the field they invite defeat. If they retire they defeat the CAMERONS. We have yet to meet a National or Democratic candidate who did not concede the importance and necessity of union, if the CAMERON candidates are to be defeated. They differ, however, and naturally as to who should retire. This point must be settled by mutual forbearance and sacrifice, and with the aid of the most disinterested counsel attainable.

We hope to see a united anti-CAMERON, anti-Ring and Reform legislative ticket in the field before the close of the week. We have already united on State Senators in two districts, and it gives satisfaction to every one and insures the defeat of the CAMERON Ringsters, NEWMYER and MCNEILL.

We understand perfectly well what the leaders of the CAMERON ring will do in regard to such union. It is matter of life or death to them. They will oppose it by secret means, and will pour out money like water to defeat it. They will pay Democrats and Nationals to oppose it. They will pack committee meetings to prevent it; they will play on the weakness or vanity of candidates, or the cupidity of politicians, to block any arrangement. This is their usual system of political work; but notwithstanding all this the work of union can be perfected, and the CAMERON candidates trounced out of their boots on election day.

THE OHIO VOTE.

We have the official report of the Ohio vote, and it shows as follows, compared with the vote for three or four years past:

	Dem.	Rep.	Green.	Pro.
1878	270,966	274,120	38,592	5,674
1877	271,025	240,105	29,401	4,836
1876	323,182	329,608	3,057	1,636
1875	292,273	297,817	.....	5,544

The total vote this year is 589,092 against 565,060 in 1877, 650,771 for President in 1876, and 590,090 in 1875 in the contest for Governor between ALLEN and HAYES. The Democratic vote this year is 659 less than it was last year when BISHOP had a plurality of 22,520 over WEST, Rep.

The Greenback vote this year is only six per cent. of the total vote, while last year it was a little over five per cent. This does not indicate a very remarkable growth for a new party.

At the late election the plurality of the Republicans over the Democrats was 3,154. The fifteen thousand majority heralded over the country the morning after the election dwindled to this meagre plurality. If we group together the vote, of Greenbackers and Democrats, as indicating the temper of the people on financial issues, the result appears as follows:

Democrats	270,966
Greenbacks	38,332
Combined vote	309,298
Republican vote	274,120
Majority for the "Ohio Idea"	35,178

This is probably a fair indication of the sentiment of the people of the State. And it also shows the folly of the third party movement, now on its last legs. The Greenback diversion from the Democracy in Ohio gave the Shermanites the single bit of consolation they have been able to extract from the elections of 1878. They lost in Oregon, Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Indiana and Iowa—in the latter State the revolution was sweeping—but by division in Ohio they are enabled to score a petty triumph in the election of unimportant State officers, as against the overwhelming gains of the Democrats in all the States on Congressmen. It is their single crumb of comfort.

This Ohio result should be studied attentively by Greenbackers in this State. It shows their party has no grip on the people. It can achieve no balance of power, in Legislature or Congress. There is no place for it in American politics, which are eminently practical on the road to a given end. Sooner or later all parties and factions will converge in two lines and face each other on this financial question.

The Greenbackers in Pennsylvania are without power to advance their principles save by voting the Democratic ticket. The only result then the third party can have will be to give a temporary success to SHERMAN and the banks who have gobbled the Republican party.

The Republicans in the Greenback party are being rapidly purchased, driven and wheedled back to their old party. The Democrats will constitute the bulk of the National party on election day, and will possibly have the humiliating knowledge that SHERMAN gets consolation from Pennsylvania precisely as he did from Ohio through a division of opponents.

In Ohio the Greenbackers and Democrats voting together would have had a majority of near forty thousand. In Pennsylvania such a union of forces would bury the Republican and Bank party under a majority of over one hundred thousand. We expect to elect our State ticket, but the co-operation of the Greenbackers would give a victory that would thunder around the White House and Treasury department, and call a speedy halt in SHERMAN'S crushing out processes.

THREE DECISIVE POINTS AGAINST DAVID KIRK.

Mr. KIRK has rapidly lost ground within the last three days, and it seems to us he is sure of a third place on the poll, and a bad third at that. There are three points in regard to Mr. KIRK'S antecedents that should settle him.

First—As to his Greenback principles:

He supported the financial policies of the bondholders and the Republican party until he saw there was no chance for office from the CAMERON leaders. He favored the Repudiating law of 1869, changing the bond contract from greenbacks to coin; he has always stood by the national banks; he indorsed by vote and speech the Resumption law of 1875, and was never heard from in opposition to SHERMAN'S contraction policy. We believe it to be a fact that judged by his record RUSSELL ERRETT is a better Greenbacker than KIRK. In the elections of 1868, 1872, 1874 and 1876 KIRK voted and worked with the Bondholders' party against the Democracy. His crazy talk now about issuing thousands of millions of irredeemable paper money, and cutting down the hours of labor to one hour per day, is unmitigated and knavish demagogueism.

Second—As to his affiliation with the Cameron-Mackey Ring:

In his Library Hall speech Mr. KIRK confessed that in 1874 he withdrew from the Mayoralty contest on a promise of $500 from R. W. MACKEY, and the further promise he should have the Congressional nomination in place of Gen. NEGLEY. This requires no comment. The facts show that KIRK cannot be trusted. Mr. MACKEY would probably buy him off to-morrow as he did in 1874, did he not see that KIRK'S running was entrapping more Democrats than Republicans.

Third—As to his corrupt connection with the $370,000 Stanton Avenue job:

Here again Mr. KIRK'S sworn confessions confront him and show him to have been the chief instrument, as the paid lobby agent of a contractors' ring, by his work as a member of City Council and his lobby services at Harrisburg, in fastening on the people a debt of $370,000 for the worst avenue job of the lot. He confesses that while a member of Council he had a contingent interest in the Stanton avenue contract to the amount of five thousand dollars. In other words, as a city councilman, he bargained to accept thousands from a contractor as his pay for betraying the interests of the city.

How any Greenback-Democrat can vote for Mr. KIRK surpasses our comprehension. Judging him by his record, and confessions and affidavits, he is exactly the sort of a man that would sell out his constituents in Congress, to the banks and bnodholders and the Republican party, the instant his services were in sufficient demand to provoke a bid.

GOV. TILDEN'S STINGING LETTER

Those who looked for something entertaining from Governor TILDEN when it was announced he would respond to the calls for his opinion on the cypher dispatches, will not be disappointed in the singularly able and caustic letter we print this morning. His denial of any knowledge of the cypher dispatches, supposing them genuine and honestly translated by JAY GOULD'S paper, covers everything, and will be accepted as conclusive by all except the gangrened HAYES partizans who can never forgive TILDEN the crime they committed against him and the American people. The trenchant way in which Gov. TILDEN pulls down the accumulated rubbish and gets at the facts of the Florida and Louisiana frauds, simply recalls to people the truth as it has been long demonstrated. The Returning Boards were corrupt, and offered their wares to both committees. The Democratic committee in charge of the canvass, as testified by Mr. HEWITT, rejected the offers with loathing. Of course the knaves would rather have sold to the Democrats, because the Democrats were entitled to the votes. There was less danger in such a sale. Rejected by HEWITT they fell back on CHANDLER, and got their consideration in cash down and promises of office. How well these promises have been kept is shown by the fact that there is now paid out of the United States Treasury, on the order of HAYES, to the thieves who stole the Presidency for him, *over one hundred thousand dollars annually*, in the way of fees and salary.

The only instance that has ever come to our knowledge where Governor TILDEN has written the name of Fraudulent HAYES occurs in this pregnant extract from his letter, referring to the Florida case, and the action of MCLIN, twice appointed to a high office by HAYES:

He (McLin) also confessed that in voting to give certificates to the Republican electors he acted under the influence of promises that he should be rewarded in case Mr. Hayes became the President, adding that "certainly these promises must have had a strong control over my judgment and action." After the certificates of the Louisiana Returning Board had been repeatedly offered to Mr. Hewitt and others for money, they were given in favor of the Republican electors who had been rejected by a large majority of the voters, and the members of this Board now possess the most important Federal offices in that State.

The pregnant fact always remains that none of these corrupt Boards gave their certificates to Democratic electors, but they all did give them to the Republican electors.

"They did give them to the Republican electors." That explains who did the bribing if we had not the evidence in the flood of appointments HAYES has lavished on the rascals.

ANTI-CAMERON REPUBLICANS?

The Reading *Eagle* is an independent journal, of very accute powers of observation. In a recent article it discusses the Senatorial question in this State. Premising that the recent elections have made it certain the Democrats will control both branches of the next Congress, the *Eagle* goes on:

"We have a United States Senator to elect in Pennsylvania. The Republicans who are dissatisfied with the Camerons, have a splendid opportunity now to strike down the power which has controlled them for so long a time. With the Camerons out of the way, there will be a new deal, and those Republicans who have been slighted by the Camerons will have a fine opportunity to come to the front in the Republican party. So long as Cameron is in the United States Senate there is no hope for any anti-Cameron Republican obtaining position and place. Allegiance to Cameron first is the test, no matter what you may have done for the Republican success in the past. That counts for little when compared to Camerons success and rule. Have not the Camerons had enough? Shall the great Republican party endorse the principle, that so high and patriotic an office as a seat in the United States Senate shall be, by the will of the father, transferred to the son? Are the people to have no voice in the selection? Are there not dozens of true and able Republicans who would better represent their party and State in the Senate than Don Cameron? We have no doubt there are plenty of such men. We repeat, therefore, that now is just the time for the Republicans who dislike Cameron to strike a blow, by voting for legislative candidates who will vote against returning Cameron to the Senate. If Cameron is returned to the Senate, after his term is out he will likely be re-elected, and so the office will continue to be held by him until his son is old enough to take it off his hands. Such will not be the case if he is succeeded by a new man. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to defeat Cameron, and the only way this can be done is to defeat his candidates for the Legislature."

It is because of these very considerations, now largely engaging the attention of prominent Republicans, that Recorder QUAY has decreed there shall be no discussion of the Senatorial question, or of Candidate CAMERON'S fitness for the position. He has therefore instructed his partizan journals, and all the "independent" papers he can reach, to ignore the Senatorship. The legislative candidates too, although without exception "set up" by the MACKEY-QUAY-CAMERON influence, are forbidden to speak.

"FORWARD!"

Address of Chairman Speer to the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The command of the hour is *Forward!*

The duty of the hour is prompt, earnest, thorough organization. With the result of the late State elections before us, the highway to victory is so plain that even the blind can walk in it. Let Democrats worship at their own altar! Let the men who have stood by our standard through storm and hail—through defeat and disaster—strike their locks again and present an unbroken front to the common foe. Read with open eye, and consider with honest heart, the result in Ohio and Indiana. They bring you fruitful lessons.

In Indiana the Democrats followed the old flag, and stood shoulder to shoulder in the shock of battle. Victory now gilds their ensign; a majority approaching twenty thousand for our State ticket, and the election of nine out of thirteen members of Congress—a gain of five—and a majority in the Legislature are the substantial fruits of their devotion.

In Ohio we have elected eleven members of Congress, a gain of three; but, while in a pitiable minority of the whole popular vote, the Republicans have elected their State ticket by a small plurality, through the folly of our own people. A sufficient number of Democrats wandered into the Greenback organization to secure the defeat of their old faith and the temporary success of their relentless foe. The Republicans who pretended to be Greenbackers betrayed their professions, and at the polls deserted their new party. And now the Democrats who were misled and deceived in the consuming shame and sorrow of their betrayal awake to the truth that they have been made the instruments to perpetuate Republican misrule and to defeat their old friends and cause.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, I call upon you to swear with uplifted hand that like tactics and treachery, led by corrupt men and means, shall not succeed here in November. To pause in your duty now is a crime. United, the State is ours, and the feast of Indiana will be spread upon our table. If you waste your ballot upon a third candidate the spoiler will reap the harvest and rob you of your own! Loaded with the plunder of many years, the Republican managers are debauching the people, and are maintaining greenback organizations in Democratic counties for the cunning purpose of dividing our forces and thus securing our defeat. Hopelessly demoralized themselves, in their utter despair, they seek to divide us. Shall the lesson of Ohio and Indiana pass unheeded? If faithful to our flag no human power can arrest our march or delay our triumph.

And why should Democrats desert their party now? The evils and burdens under which the people groan are the bitter fruits of Republican rule. Shall our folly perpetuate in power the authors of our woe? Or shall we not, burying minor differences, unite our forces and go forward to their overthrow? The path of duty and of safety is before us, and I summon every Democrat in the State to walk in it. If any of our people have been hesitating they must now see that the only hope of success is with us. With a history dating from the birth of the nation; honored with illustrious names and deeds, the Democratic party calls its wayward children back to its fold, that they may share in the joy and rejoicing of its coming victory. R. M. SPEER,
Chairman State Democratic Committee.

THE anti-CAMERON Republicans are taking the field against the infamous conspiracy to elect DON CAMERON Senator by a campaign of addition, division and *silence*. The speech of DANIEL DOUGHERTY, "the silver tongued" orator of Philadelphia, delivered at Lancaster on Saturday night, is the most extraordinary piece of oratory the campaign has produced. It flays the CAMERONS alive. It is unanswerable, and no attempt will be made to answer it. Mr. DOUGHERTY has been acting with the Republicans a long time; but he can't stand the idea of DON CAMERON as Senator for six years by the power of money and ring management. He exposes the campaign of silence on the part of the Republican press by which the CAMERONS hope to succeed in this campaign, and of which the *Gazette*, *Chronicle*, and other Republican papers, are such notable examples. They dare not oppose CAMERON; they dare not favor him; so they skulk.

Again, we ask: what have the *Gazette* and *Chronicle* to say of the attempt to carry sixteen CAMERON votes in Allegheny county by the power of money and silence.

ALTHOUGH Rutherford B. Hayes has been made the target of as persistent and venomous attacks as any known in history, no dirty tracks have been detected either going to or coming from his door. He has passed through the furnace of suspicion and persecution without so much as the smell of fire on his garments.—*Philadelphia Press.*

What do you say to the long list of Florida and Louisiana rogues, appointed to office by HAYES, as a reward for stealing the votes of those States? The pensions of infamy awarded these scoundrels aggregate over $100,000 annually. That's the price the people pay for being cheated of the President of their election. As BEN HILL put it: "Every man of the guilty gang who has not been satisfied with the office offered him has confessed the frauds. Every man who has not confessed the frauds has been kept satisfied with office."

BUTLER is a workingman who pay taxes on $466,172. He has $250,000 invested in productive real estate in Washington, a large interest in the Cape Ann Granite Company, and nobody but himself knows how much more he is worth.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

ON our sixth page will be found a consise history of the Five-twenty bonds from the New York *Sun*. The *Sun* although a hard money paper has a just appreciation of the original contract and of the rascally repudiation by the law of 1869.

THE Republican-Greenbackers are leaving the organization in shoals, and expect to laugh at Democrats who may continue to belong. The contest in Ohio demonstrated this, and ought to teach beguiled Democrats in this State what they may expect.

THE *Catholic Standard* has nothing to say this week in relation to its proofs of DILL'S Know-Nothingism. It has none, and never had, and the wild men who are traveling around the State retailing these slanders do it because they want to, but they know better.

CORRESPONDENTS must have patience. If we attempted to print all the communications and reports of meetings we have on file, our columns would not suffice, and we could print nothing else. They serve to show the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania are thoroughly awake and will give a good account of themselves next month.

THERE never were many Welsh belonging to the Greenbackers, but what few there were are leaving them and will vote their old ticket. The latest advice they get is to attend Greenback meeting and make Democrats believe they intend to stay with them, who are thus hoodwinked by a lot of Republican sharps.

THE *Dispatch* thinks Governor TILDEN, in his letter, "is doing some very emphatic lying." As against the judgment of such a narrow minded and unscrupulous partizan, we oppose that of the New York *Evening Post*, whose article on the TILDEN letter appears elsewhere. The *Post* is a pronounced Republican paper, but has brains and conscience, qualities in which the *Dispatch* appears singularly deficient.

WE have received a number of communications advising an arrangement between the Nationals and Democrats. There is nothing new in the suggestion, and it is a matter for candidates and committees to consider. It has already been effected in the case of the two Senators, and might be done by the balance of the ticket with advantage. The only people who advise against it are Republicans, as it would certainly put an end to that organization in this county.

MR. VOORHEES is not disturbed as to his prospects for the United States Senate. Hon. W. H. ENGLISH, who was reported as a candidate against him, is the friend of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash and will work for his election. Indiana is all aglow for HENDRICKS for the Presidency, and it is thought his chances are better to reach the executive chair than if he had been elected Vice President. If HENDRICKS wants to get Pennsylvania he had better come here and make a few speeches. We know he is tired, but he would do well to give us a lift. Then one good turn might deserve another.

THE office holding Republicans of this city who had sufficient influence with the Secretary of War to overturn the settled practice of the Engineer Department of the Government, in relieving an officer, competent and strictly honest, because he would not use his position to serve RUSSELL ERRETT and help elect him to Congress, will find, when they most need, next winter, Democratic aid for a new postoffice, Ohio River Improvement, Tariff, and Davis dam appropriations, that MAHAN'S removal because he could not be used will require explanation.

THE Washington clerks have struck against any further developments of HAYES' civil service reform, in assessments on them for the benefit of Radical Congressional candidates. A New Hampshire delegation was after money in Washington on Tuesday, and they were told by Chairman HALE and Secretary GORHAM that the clerks and employes of the Government will not contribute any more money, particularly for New Hampshire, as the recent elections in the West give them no hope for the future success of the Republican party. We advise the Government clerks here in Pittsburgh to resist any further application of the squeezing presses.

THE CAMERON faction are closing up their ranks. Week before last they got Our GUY out of the way, and on Saturday the *Leader* hauled down its colors, eat all its cheap clap-trap about reform, and came out for the CAMERON Legislative ticket, except the brilliant South Side statesman, SCHAFER; but to make its defection from that worthy absolutely harmless, it advised all Republicans objecting to J. MARTIN to vote for a candidate not in the field, with the expectation of making his election certain. Evidently the *Leader's* approaches to the united city, county and State CAMERON rings have met with a more appreciative reception than its overtures to Collector TOM PHELPS. The fact is the CAMERONS are so hard pressed they buy anything that offers.

THE city nominations have been made in New York, and a fight of intense interest and doubtful results has set in. The anti-Tammany Democrats and Republicans have united on a leading Democrat, and a great friend of President TILDEN'S, EDWARD COOPER, who is also a son of the veteran Greenbacker, PETER COOPER for Mayor. The nomination is conceded strong. Tammany has put up AUGUSTUS SCHELL, also a very strong candidate. It is a life and death struggle with JOHN KELLY, the ruling power in Tammany. If SCHELL is defeated a change in the management of that remarkable institution will follow; if elected, KELLY'S influence will be extended. The press generally is against Tammany.

HELP FROM OHIO.

Speech of Congressman Converse of Columbus, at the Battery.

A Masterly Discussion of Political and Financial Issues.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather for out-door political meetings on Saturday evening, quite a large crowd assembled at the "Old Battery" to hear the speaker of the evening, Hon. George L. Converse, member of Congress elect from Columbus, Ohio. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, and the following officers were unanimously elected:

Chairman, Samuel F. Patterson. Vice Presidents, Dr. W. J. Langfitt, Gster C. Shidle, Joseph Henderson, Dr. E. A. Wood, D. D. Bruce, D. S. Johnston, Captain Andrew Large, James P. Barr, Malcolm Hay, Henry Rea, Sr.; Dr. A. M. Pollock, G. H. Weisser, Peter O'Neil, Bernard Rafferty, John M. Kennedy, Stewart Watson, Jacob Deitz, Patrick McCullough. Secretaries, Frank M. Higgins, Joseph Brill, Peter McEnulty, Henry Rea, Jr.; Hugh McElroy, Frank H. Haslage, Thomas Fitzpatrick.

CHAIRMAN PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

Upon assuming the duties of the chair, Colonel Samuel F. Patterson made a brief but terse speech, in which he denounced Republican legislation, mentioning in particular Bill 102 and the Philadelphia Recorder's bill, and wound up by urging the Democrats to step forward, assert their rights and defeat the party which has been perpetrating so many wrongs. Mr. Patterson introduced Colonel R. M. Gibson, who, after a few remarks introduced Hon. George L. Converse.

HON. GEORGE L. CONVERSE.

Mr. Converse is apparently fifty years of age, slightly above medium size, and, we should judge, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds. He has an open, beardless, intelligent countenance, and a dignified bearing that marks him the distinguished personage that he is. Mr. Converse is one of the most prominent politicians of Ohio. He was for a number of years member of the House of his State, and Speaker of that body. During the recent election he was a candidate for Congress in the Columbus district, and although $20,000 was expended by the opposition to defeat him, he made the riffle, which is an evidence of the estimation in which he is held by his people. He is a fine orator, speaks distinctly and illustrates the financial and other questions so clearly that any person, no matter how dull, can readily comprehend his meaning. He was frequently applauded during his address on Saturday evening, and urged to continue, after speaking for one hour and a half.

HIS SPEECH.

As Mr. Converse stepped forward he was greeted with prolonged cheers. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—There is no use talking of politics unless men are of honest judgment. Washington says it depends upon the American people to determine what is good to be carried out in our country. We must have virtue at the ballot-box, legislature or at the mouth of the cannon. The great trouble of the American people to-day is that they are afraid to vote. There is the one party whose idea is to take care of corporations and put the money of the country in the hands of the few, and the other party is the party which represents the masses, and which renders the greatest good to the greatest number. We claim that the Democratic party renders the greatest good to the greatest number—the workingmen. The Republican party on the other hand legislates for the few. I am here to-night to tell you that you need not go back to discuss this question. First, the difference of the two parties is on the question of banks. There may be another party known as the Labor party, which is simply an offshoot of the Democratic party. There is also the Prohibition party, which is an offshoot of the Republican party, which dictates to persons what they shall eat and drink.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party is responsible for the National banking system. If there is anything objectionable in the enactment of the laws you must lay that at the door of the Republican party, because it has been in power. The Democrats have had no authority within the past fourteen years, except the last, to make laws. Therefore, if the times are hard, you must lay that at the door of the Republican party. What is the National banking organization? Five men form a bank. They take $100,000 and buy bonds. They draw six per cent. from the Government, and $90,000 is returned to them. Thus they lose only $10,000, and yet they draw interest from the Government. There are now more than $2,000 of these banks, which control a capital of $500,000,000. Who pays the interest to these banks? You pay it. You have paid out of the Treasury $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 for the last fourteen years. This is more than $250,000,000 that has been paid these banks since their organization. No wonder you have hard times. The Republican party says you dress your wives to well, you eat too well and yet it pays out this money. I challenge any Republican to deny this assertion. With all this they have the impudence to ask you to continue them in power. Voices—"No," "No," "Never.") Another thought occurs to me. Previous to the National Banking system, which is controlled in New York, you had the United States Bank. The whole capital of this concern was $35,000,000. You remember it was Old Hickory who destroyed this bank. He vetoed the bill and gave as his reasons that the banking system controls too much. It is dangerous to trade. I ask you how much more dangerous is this National banking system.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

In your sister State, Ohio, we have elected a majority of Congressmen. (Cheers.) Circulars were issued calling upon these banks to contribute money towards carrying the State. It was said that it was their fight, and between $20,000 and $30,000 was expended in every Congressional district, in the interest of the Republican party, and to corrupt the ballot box. I say that the association of large amounts of money is dangerous to liberty, even if it were just. These banks, against which the Democratic party is making war, have taken more than $250,000,000 from you. There is no law by which you can have it returned. Shall this system continue in the future? That's the question for you to decide. The policy of the Republican party is to increase these banks. They have passed the Resumption act. This law will drive all the greenbacks out of the country. If this is done the capital of the National banks will be increased and it will require the payment out of the Treasury of not less than $30,000,000 a year for bonds. Thus it will be seen that the Republican party has been legislating in the interest of the capitalists. The National debt must be paid, but how can it be by this National banking system? I present this matter to you in a plain way and ask you to think of it. There is no man that can defend this system as a just one. Have heard it said that these banks help business. Yes. But that these banks do the same? It is a cannot greenbacks do the same? It is a better and safer money because it would do more. This is no irritation. The Democratic party stands between. There is no Communism in the Democratic party (cheers). The National banks draw interest on what they owe. They talk about taxes. They are taxed only one per cent. and draw six or seven per cent. on what they owe. All the banks have to do is to take up their notes and let the government issue greenbacks and save $20,000,000 a year. I want you to think of this matter and regulate your conduct at the polls.

CONTRACTION.

In the financial question lies the happiness of the people, your children and the unborn generation. If the Republican party is allowed to keep this up for two years more we can't shackle it off. Let the little snow flakes (ballots) snow so that the Republican party will be snowed under. (Cheers.) The very first law that the Republican party passed after the war was to retire the legal tender. In eight years more than two-thirds of the circulating medium had been retired. The dollar has been made more valuable. But who is benefitted by this? It is the bankers who have the dollars. This is a British idea. By looking at Allison's history you will find that they had the same results in Great Britain that we have here now. Allison says there never was a worse policy, and there never was such distress among the workingmen. Such is the policy introduced by the Republican party after the war. The result was that the panic came after eight years. Then it was that the doors of the workshops were closed and men were turned out of employment, and yet this contraction of currency still goes on. Oh, let the bleeding go on; let the blood run. Suppose the money was taken out of your pocket now, and there was $10,000; not more than $400 would be greenbacks. Is it any wonder that the workshops are closed? This is all a financial scheme of the Republican party. Your estates have depreciated in value, and you have been thrown out of employment. This has been a severe tax on the United States. If men are thrown out of employment it is a loss to the community in which they live. If one thusand men were thrown out of employment here for one year the loss to the city would be $600,000. There were more than 200,000 men thrown out of employment by reason of the panic. In my own city about 2,000 lost their situations and the loss was greater to our town than if the city treasury would have been burned out and all the money destroyed. This financial system of the Republican party has driven thousands of men into poverty. Statistics show that 100,000 business men were thrown into bankruptcy thereby. They were in debt and this contraction policy depreciated the value of their property and they in consequence had to go under. The Chief Executive of my State went into bankruptcy. He had accumulated $200,000 by hard work. The panic came along and he found that his property had depreciated in value and he was turned out of house and home. So it was with many others. One thousand men to-day are trembling on the very brink of bankruptcy, hoping that better times will come. Way in our beautiful land in Ohio, in my own Congressional district, there are miles of corn standing like soldiers. The man going through the State would say there is the land of milk and honey. And yet every fourth man who owned that property has gone into baukruptcy. Why I saw men who refused high prices for their land and they have since been swept under. Why should the have been robbed. I cannot see why a nation should rob its people. You are taxed to build streets &c. The bondholder pays not a dollar, he enjoys all the blessings of good government and pays nothing for it.

THE NATIONALS.

You are now called upon to march into the ranks of some new fangled organization to defeat our party. I have nothing to say about the men in this party. It was the Republicans who paid their bills in Ohio and thus they succeeded in carrying the State. The only purpose that underlies the Republican party is to divide the lines and continue in power for a few years more. Why should you leave the Democratic party? I call on you to stand by us. [Cheers.] We have the House and have good prospects for the Senate. There are few men who do not believe Samuel J. Tilden was honestly elected President, and yet he was not allowed to take his seat. This was the greatest wrong ever perpetrated in the country. Don't take him as an individual. It is the principle of the thing. The majority of the people expressed their will at the ballot-box and the minority threw out the man whom they elected. We want the Democratic party in Congress and no matter who is elected we will honestly put him in power. I want you to think of these things of which I have spoken to you. I do not see why nine-tenths of the people should not go to the ballot box and vote the straight Democratic ticket. (Cheers.)

While Mr. Converse was speaking the Duff Glee Club, followed by Best & Robinson's Martial Band and the Larkin Club of the Sixth ward, arrived. After the glee club sang two political songs which were much enjoyed by the speaker and all present, they proceeded to the South Side amidst lond cheering by the gathering. When he had concluded speaking Mr. Converse went to the South Side and addressed another gathering there, while Messrs. J. Gildea and E. W. Clarke spoke at the battery.

GENERAL A. J. WARNER.

An Ohio Congressman on the Stump in Pennsylvania.

General Warner, elected to Congress at the late election in Ohio, from the Marietta district, is to take the stump in this State for the Democracy, speaking in several of the Western counties.

At the commencement of the rebellion in 1861, Gen. Warner was teaching school in Mercer Pa.; he resigned his position as school teacher and raised a company of vulunteers—Mercer Rifles—and entered camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, about the first of June; in the meantime he had been elected Captain of the Company. On the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, under special enactment of the Legislature, his company (G.) was one of the ten that composed the Tenth Regiment. He participated in all of the marches and battles of that gallant old regiment, from its organization until his wounds, which he received at Antietam, September 17th, 1861, prevented him from further duty in the field. At Harrison's Landing he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; afterwards to Colonel, and finally to Brigadier General. At the close of the war, he went to West Virginia, and engaged in the oil business with success. He then settled in Marietta, Ohio, and was prominently connected in railroad enterprises in that section.

In the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, General Warner renounced old party ties and espoused the cause of Horace Greeley. He stumped Ohio for him. After the Liberals went out he united himself with the Democracy. He has been an active worker in the ranks each campaigns. In 1876, he stumped Ohio for Tilden and also made several speeches in Pennsylvania.

General Warner stands head and shoulders above any other man in the United States in his discussions of the finances of the country. He has made them a study for years and fully understands the whole question. He was elected to Congress at the late election in the 13th district, after one of the most desperate political battles that has ever been fought on Ohio's soil. The national banks of the country flooded his district with money with the hope that he would be defeated but he met them as he had met the enemies of his country on the battle field, and routed them, horse, foot and bank. He is an able speaker, and if our Greenback and Republican friends want to hear a great speech let them attend the meetings of General Warner. He don't deal in clap-traps, but solid facts.

THE BALL ROLLING.

Democratic Meetings Growing Better as the Election Approaches.

Great Outpouring at Greenville, Sharon and Kittanning.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

A WHOLE SOULED DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

GREENVILLE, MERCER COUNTY, Pa., October 16.—The meeting to-day was a very large and enthusiastic one. Dill and George F. Baer of Berks county, arrived on the noon train from Meadville, accompanied by M. Park Davis and others.

The up train brought a big crowd from Sharon, Sharpsville and other towns along the line of the Pittsburgh & Erie Road.

The music was by several bands, the Independence Band of Sharon led by John Franklin being equal to any I have heard this year. The Greenville Band, the Hamburg Brass Band and the Hickory Drum Corps, led by Jesse Hogeland, an enthusiastic Democrat from Hickory township.

Dill and the other speakers went to the old Democratic headquarters, the Packard House, kept by one of the Packard family, who are well known outside of Mercer county.

The meeting was held in the Opera House, a very fine room for speaking which cannot be said of all such buildings. At three o'clock young Alpheus Henline went upon the stage and called the meeting to order. This was almost unnecessary as the best of order prevailed.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Carlin then moved the organization which was unanimously adopted viz.

President, Hon. James Sheakly.

Vice President, Wm. Henlan, Sharon; A. Ludwig, West Salem; Wm. Tillotson, Greenville; P. McManus, Sharon; Al. Price, Deer Creek; A. S. Barber, Sugar Grove; Walter Pierce, Sharpsville; Michael Hamill, Greenville; Benjamin Henle, Delaware; S. S. Mehard Esq., Mercer; A. D. Gillespie, Jr., Hemfield; John Frampton, Hickory; D. A. White, Sandy Creek; Mooris Leech, Clarkville; James Quinn, Perry; M. E. Pauly, Otter Creek; James Hughs, Hamburgh; John Ramsey, Greenville; Simon Kemerer, Greenville, Carson Gillespie, Pymaturing, Mayor Ormsby, Hickory; Wm. P. Hanna, Greenville; Anton Hoeltz, Greenville; Samuel West, West Salem.

Secretaries, D. P. Packard, Greenville, John B Osgood, Greenville, Robt. S. Johnston, Greenville, James Pierce, Hickory.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Sheakly said—Ladies and gentlemen: Judge Black—I mean Jerry Black—a great big-hearted, big-brained statesman, said in a celebrated speech that they had promised that if we allowed them to place Hayes in the chair there would be good government, etc., but there was one thing they had not promised, and that was not to cheat us again. That is what the American people desire to know. He then introduced Mr. George F. Baer.

Mr. Baer is a slightly built young man now a resident of Berks county but formerly of Somerset, where the Baer family have always stood high in the estimation of all parties. Mr. Baer's manner is quiet and steals in on the audience much like Gibson.

SPEECH OF GEO. F. BAER.

He commenced by telling them "he came from Reading, from old Berks, which has not wandered from the path, but is as steady in its adhesion to the old party as is the north star of whose true fixedness there is no fellow in the firmament." He then dwelt upon the depression in the Shenango valley.

If every man is protected equally under the laws then we have no right to complain. Andrew Jackson said that governments were only good when their benefits fell equally upon all. Does it do that in the Bond legislation of the Government? He then ran over the Bank legislation, and radical decision on the legal tender. How they packed the Supreme Court by the additions of Judges Strong and Bradley, and declared that there should be one kind of money for the laborer, one kind for the men of Wall street, one kind for the bone and sinew of the country, or the men who put their money into mills and mines and give employment to people, and another for the men who clipped bonds and employed no one. (Applause.) This is Anti-Republican, Anti-Democratic. It is in favor of a monied power, is a greater evil than that we revolted against in 1776. I would prefer to be governed by the landed aristocracy of England than by the shylocks, the money-lenders, who rule this country to-day. (Applause).

Every bank in this State is nothing but a licensed shaving shop. We have laws against usury in this State, but our courts have decided that the usury laws do not apply to National Banks.

I am not complaining of the men who bought Government bonds, but I do complain against the men who legislate for the man who owns those bonds. Let me illustrate what I say. A man in my time had a team of mules. He sold them to the Government. He got his money and he kept it until gold was at $2 50 and bought with it $3,500 in Government bonds, and has drawn his eight per cent. in currency ever since, and now his bonds are worth $4,100 and he always votes the Republican ticket, (laughter) and talks about the importance of maintaining the credit of the Government. Then he told a story of a young man who went to the war, came home and bought a little house, pays half and gives mortgages, he works away for eight years, day in and day out, he loses his employment, and is turned into the street. All property had gone down but bonds, they were not taxed, they alone of all other values have not gone down. It's the legislation of the country that has caused the difference.

NO HOPE FOR THE NATIONALS.

He then paid his respect to the Nationals. "It is the vainest of vain things to suppose that you can carry Pennsylvania." Mason cannot be elected, the battle is between Dill and Hoyt. There is no National party in Pennsylvania. If beg to tell you the Democratic party have now control of the Government of the United States. We could lose every member from Pennsylvania, and still have a majority in Congress. (Applause.)

THE CAMERON SECCESSION.

"I have often wished there was more State pride in Pennsylvania. During the last eighteen years when great deeds have been performed, where have our great men been? When asked by States like Massachusetts, who had her Sumners, and her Wilsons, where our men were you have had to hang your heads and acknowledge you had nothing here but one Simon Cameron." (Applause.) And he now seeks to hand down in a kingly way the honors the Republicans have heaped on him.

Mr. Baer closed with an eloquent appeal to stand by the old party. And when Dill is Governor of Pennsylvania and a Democratic Congress comes into power, they will set to work to rebuild the prosperity so completely destroyed by this Republican party. We will again lay the foundations of greater prosperity than this Government ever experienced even in the halcyon days of her greatest glory. Mr. Baer closed amid applause.

SPEECH OF A. H. DILL.

Mr. Sheakley then introduced the next Governor, A. H. Dill. Mr. Dill said:—This was the first time he had seen so many ladies at a political meeting, that it augured well for the cause. I have not come as the representative of any great power, but as an humble representative of a great party.

I know what power there is against us in this struggle. There is not an officer high or low who has not been assessed to keep these people in power. If all the people who believed that the Republicans were wrong, if all who wished to see them put out were to band together the Republicans would be swept out of existence by fifty thousand majority. [Applause.]

What is the condition of the great Democratic party? We have a majority in both branches of Congress and are certain to get this Government. [Applause.]

Dill's speech was necessarily much the same that he has already delivered, but I thought much more vigorous than any effort I had yet heard him make. He was well received. Interspersing his speech with an occasional anecdote he would drop again into the serious strain, and when on that seemed to interest and engage the entire audience. The meeting looked to me like the meeting in the Mercer Court House to hear Curtin, and I judge will do great good. No one can hear Dill and see him talk can refuse him the admiration every earnest man gets when honestly engaged in any work for the public good. The applause was hearty, and given frequently.

He makes a good point when he he asks where the old leaders of the Republican party are, and the present leaders of the Republican party are renegade Democrats who left the party when it was too poor to reward them with place and power. I imagine he has improved since I heard him last, at Monongahela City. Dill is a gallant leader, the people all like him, and wherever he goes they surround him in crowds. "We will control these public offices," said he, "that they shall not have princely salaries which comes from the taxes gathered up from the people all over the State." "All the reforms that have ever been worked have always come through a change in parties, and I believe that if the people will elect the Democrats to office they will reform."

SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Mr. Sheakley then introduced the Hon. Samuel Griffith, the law partner of Mr. Mason. Mr. Griffith is an old ex-member of Congress, and talks well. There is a great misapprehension about the condition of things. Some men seemed to think Mason would send them a wheelbarrow full of greenbacks. We have control of the United States Government. We have ten majority in the Senate and twenty in the House by the grace of God and the good sense of the American people. We increased our vote in Congress forty votes, and at that rate of going how long will it take them to get us out? [*Applause.*]

These people brag of making three millions of negroes free, but they have enslaved three millions of white men. (Applause.) If there is any glory in that let them take it. (Great applause.)

But they are now out of power, except that great Fraud. (Applause.) No Republican in Greenville can put his hand on his heart and say that Hayes was elected. Not one. (Applause and laughter.) My heart rejoices that we have control of things. A Democratic Senate and House will see to it. No fraud will sit there again. Shall trick politicians control Pennsylvania when there is 60,000 majority; 53,000 labor, and the Democrats had a majority of 7,000. I'm talking by the book. And now, my friends, shall we divide on questions that don't concern us? That's not business. Now, my friends, you or I have as much chance of being Governor as Mason has. (Laughter.) Shall Hoyt go in by our divisions? If you wait for relief till the Greenbackers get control of the Government these little boys will be gray-headed.

Mr. Cox of Lewisburg was the next speaker, and gave rapidly Dill's home vote and popularity.

After the meeting adjourned Senator Dill and party were driven through the principle streets, stopping at the residence of Hon. James Sheakley, ex-member of Congress from this district, and leaving by the evening train for Sharon, where a large meeting was in waiting. Great crowds attended him to the depot. J. C

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

DILL, OUR NEXT GOVERNOR, SERENADED.

SHARON, PA., October 16.—A great crowd turned out to serenade Hon. A. H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, this evening. He was met at the depot by a band and accompanied to the Carver House, where he and George F. Baer of Berks, made short speeches. The campaign looks bright in Mercer. The committee who went from here to Greenville to meet Dill, consisting of P. McManus, William Henlon, Henry Crosthwait, Jacob Dresh, John McClure and others report that meeting a great success. G. H.

GREAT MEETING AT SHARON.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CLARION, PA., October 18.—This has been a gala day in old Clarion. At least eight thousand people gathered here today from all parts of the county and neighboring counties. A special train from Emlenton, Foxburg and Edenburg brought up at least two thousand people.

The processions from the country filled the whole town, and public and private dwellings were gaily decorated. Six or seven bands enlivened the occasion.

The meeting convened on the public square. W. W. Barr, Esq., of Clarion, acted as President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The President then introduced J. M. Guffey, Esq., candidate for Congress, as the first speaker. He made a vigorous and spirited speech, and created, by his fine presence and the denial that he was a Standard man, a great amount of enthusiasm. He has made many friends the past ten days, and will be elected by a large majority.

Hon. John G. Hall of Elk, followed, and made a brief speech, when he introduced Senator Dill, who spoke with much vigor and terseness, and gave great satisfaction. The meeting closed by Wm. P. Furey addressing the crowd, who delivered one of his best speeches.

This evening an immense concourse of people assembled in the Court House, and were addressed by George F. Baer, Esq., of Berks, Hon. John G. Hall of Elk, and D. W. Cox, Esq., of Union. Their several addresses were received with much enthusiasm. Put Clarion down for fifteen hundred Democratic. W. W. G.

GREAT MEETING AT KITTANNING.

KITTANNING, PA., October 19.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign was held at Kittanning this afternoon and evening. Early in the morning delegations commenced arriving, and long before noon the streets were literally alive with people from all parts of the county. A beautiful silk banner had been prepared and was promised to the township which would send the largest delegation. This was duly presented later in the day to Jonathan Myers on behalf of Allegheny township by the Chairman of the County Committee. About noon the vast concourse was formed in line and marched to the depot to meet Senator Dill and other speakers, as well as large delegations from the northern part of the district. There was from St. Petersburg alone —the home of J. M. Guffy—a delegation of over three hundred. Large delegations also arrived from Foxburg, Parker, East Brady and other places along the Valley Road. Again forming in line, the procession, headed by Chairman Golden and the distinguished visitors, marched through the principal streets, bringing up at the residence of E. S. Golden where Senator Dill was introduced, after which there was a general scatterment for dinner. The procession—made up of over six thousand people, mostly voters of the district—presented a magnificent appearance. Distributed through the procession were the Elderton, Parker, Leechburg and St. Petersburg bands, all finely uniformed and in a decidedly musical condition. Senator Dill, Hon. W. L. Corbett, J. M. Guffy, D. W. Cox, Geo. F. Baer, Hon. M. L. Lockwood and other visitors were elegantly entertained by Hon. and Mrs. E. S. Golden.

THE ORGANIZATION.

A large and substantial platform was built on Jefferson street, in front of the Reynolds House, where the crowd assembled after dinner. The meeting was called to order and organized by the election of the ex-Sheriff, Jonathan Myers, as President.

MR. GUFFY'S ADDRESS.

The first speaker introduced was James M. Guffy, Democratic candidate for Congress from this district. He said he was nominated by the aforesaid Democratic conference after a fair and honest contest in which Mr. Mosgrove had participated, assisted by all the men and influence he could bring to his support. Long before the assembling of the conference he (Guffy) had, without any particular effort on his own part, received assurances from the counties of Jefferson, Indiana and Forest that he would receive their support. No improper influence had been used in any one's interest that the speaker was aware of. He assured his hearers that he never would have accepted the nomination had he believed that it was other than a free and honest expression in his favor by a large majority of the conferees. He argued that since the nomination had thus been made fairly and squarely, and since his is, in fact, the only *Democratic* nomination in the district, it was entitled to their full support, and that there should be no disaffection toward the Greenback or any other nomination foreign to the Democratic party. He expected to do his full share in carrying on the campaign in Armstrong as well as the adjoining counties, and hoped and believed that the Democracy of Armstrong would not forget the importance of keeping their party organization intact.

In reference to the charges against him that he was connected with the Standard Oil Company, he said that he did not believe it was necessary for him to make an extended denial. He had commenced business in the oil regions with no capital but his disposition and ability to work. He had from small beginnings built up an extensive business in producing oil, but had seen, in common with nearly all of the oil producers, a gradual and continuous shrinkage in the value of this great product, brought about largely, so the speaker believed, by the villainous and corrupt workings of this Standard Oil Company. No one could reasonably believe that he was interested in a corporation that had thus worked against all his interests. He was not only opposed to the Standard Oil Company but to all corporations and monopolies which work against the public good. He discussed the financial questions at some length, and in this proved himself to be in accord with the principles of our Democratic platform. The argument throughout was clear and convincing, and the address, taken altogether, produced a most favorable impression.

SENATOR DILL'S SPEECH.

The next speaker introduced was our candidate for Governor, Hon. Andrew H. Dill who was received with vociferous and prolonged cheering. After order was restored Mr. Dill thanked the people for the most cordial and enthusiastic reception tendered him. Referring to the fact that he had been introduced as the next Governor of Pennsylvania, he said that his efforts would be given in the interests of honest government should the people cause this prediction to be fulfilled. Mr. Dill spoke about one hour. Like all his addresses, this one was marked for its broad and liberal views, and for its conciseness in dealing with the questions now before the people. The speaker possesses a remarkably easy and pleasant delivery. He not only attracted the entire crowd, but succeeded in holding their closest attention during the whole of his address.

MALCOLM HAY ON THE CYPHER DISPATCHES.

The next speakers were Malcolm Hay Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Hon. George F. Baer, of Reading. Mr. Hay discussed, among other things, the recent sensational publication of the New York *Tribune*, and argued from facts which were of his own personal knowledge that the "cypher" messages must be forgeries. As the prevailing opinion is that Gov. Tilden has always gained thus far in all attacks made upon him in reference to the Presidency our speakers generally treat the matter is one not requiring very much attention. It was interesting, however, in this case to hear the matter discussed, as the speaker argued it from facts based upon his personal acquaintance with the Florida business.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House in the evening. It was addressed by E. S. Golden, Esq., Senator W. L. Corbett, and H. McSweeny of St. Petersburg. The Parker Band furnished music for the occasion, which very materially contributed in making the evening meeting a grand success. Taken all in all the entire Convention will long be remembered as one of the most interesting and successful that has ever been held in Armstrong county. C.

A BIG TIME AT CONNELSVILLE.

CONNELSVILLE, PA., October 19.—Long before the time appointed for opening the meeting our town was filled by delegations from surrounding towns and hamlets. Uniontown was represented by the Dill marching club, numbering over two hundred, headed by the Butler Silver Cornet band. The Dunbar Dill club was also present, and East Liberty was represented by four-horse wagons, beautifully draped in red, white and blue, with flags and banners flying. The Smith House, Democratic headquarters, was handsomely decorated with bunting and gas jets. At 7:30 the streets showed one living, surging mass of humanity. Although the day was unpropitious, towards evening the rain abated, but it still remained cold and very disagreeable at the hour of opening.

E. V. Goodchild briefly stated the object of the meeting, then the following officers were elected: P. S. Newmyer, President; Vice Presidents: J. F. McCormick, J. D. Frisbee, John Greenland, Maj. Prichard, Maj. Cressland, L. W. Rutter, J. D. Stillwagon. John Freeman, Henry Page, David Welsh, David Walker, Crawford Stillwagon, H. L. Sheppard, and some others, whose names we failed to secure. Secretaries: J. W. Newcomer, W. S. Yard, D. P. Stintz and George Bacher.

Morgan R. Wise, candidate for Congress was then introduced and for an hour ably and elegantly discussed the financial and other leading questions. Mr. Wise was frequently applauded and made many friends by his genial and happy address. He was followed by the War Horse of Fayette county, Hon. F. B. Schnatterly, candidate for State Senate. Ben is a great favorite, and while speaking held the audience spell bound at his wit and eloquence. Mr. Provence, candidate for Legislature was also introduced but as the hour was late only made a few remarks. The speeches were sandwiched by frequent applause and soul inspiring music by Uniontown and Connellsville Silver Cornet Bands and East Liberty Drum Corps. All in all the meeting was a grand success and Rheumatic Republicanism fully realized that the Democracy was still a kicking. S.

FLAYED ALIVE!

The Silver-Tongued Republican, Daniel Dougherty, on the Camerons,

At a Great Anti-Cameron Meeting Held in Lancaster on Saturday.

Simon and Don Historically, Morally and Politically Dissected.

The Great Speech of the Campaign in Review of the Camerons.

The Republican Press Silenced by the Ring and the Party Bound Hand and Foot,

The Mere Serfs of the Corrupt Bargaining of the Camerons.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

LANCASTER, PA., October 19.—The meeting assembled to-night to hear Dan Dougherty's address on "*Why Should Don Cameron be United States Senator?*" was one of the grandest orations ever given by any political speaker.

A committee of fifty citizens and over one hundred young voters, with music, escorted him to Fulton Hall, which was packed from pit to dome. Many persons were present from Harrisburg, York, Columbia and the surrounding country. There were hundreds of Republicans present.

Mr. Dougherty spoke for an hour and three-quarters and held the undivided attention of his audience from the beginning to the end. His review of Don Cameron's lack of qualification for the high dignity of the United States Senate was interrupted with outbursts of applause at almost every period, and his auditors followed with the closest interest his logical reasoning to the point at which he demonstrated that *the only reason why Don Cameron was or would be United States Senator was that Simon Cameron said so.* Then with all his old time fire, withering sarcasm, and clinching every statement by the citation of Republican authorities, Mr. Dougherty traced the elder Cameron's career from his fraud upon the Winnebagoes through his bribery of legislators and his corruption in the War Department to the transfer of his ownership of Pennsylvania to his son.

THE ELECTORAL FRAUD.

The speaker's allusion to the electoral fraud and the part Secretary of War Cameron took therein was hailed with the wildest cheers and after every allusion to Mr. Tilden as the rightful President cheated out of his office, he could not proceed for some time owing to the tumult of applause. His closing exhortation was listened to with breathless attention and when he ceased speaking the audience stood on their feet and cheered again and again.

George Nauman Esq., presided at the meeting and Geoge Pontz local campaign singer closed it with a song.

CAMERONISM DISSECTED.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES PLEDGED TO DON CAMERON.

If the Republican party succeed in securing the majority of both Houses of the Legislature they will elect to the Senate of the United States Mr. J. Donald Cameron. Indeed, it is stated that every nominee for the Legislature on the Republican ticket in Philadelphia, in Lancaster and Allegheny, is personally pledged to vote for Don Cameron, and no doubt the same may be said of many other localities. It is against this atrocious, audacious, wrong that I to-night lift my voice. I say it without exaggeration, with deliberation, with no thought of partisanship, and having an eye wholly fixed upon the honor of our dear Commonwealth, that if the people of Pennsylvania elect a Legislature with the knowledge beforehand that that Legislature will choose J. Donald Cameron, son of Simon Cameron, as our Senator, then in my judgment they are a people utterly unfitted to be free, unworthy to enjoy the right of suffrage, lost to all pride, insensible to shame, a by-word and a jeer throughout the land, and are willing that our great Commonwealth should be shorn of her glory and be known as the pocket borough of Simon Cameron. * * *

We are within three weeks of the election, yet the newspapers of Pennsylvania that should stand guard, watching night and day the rights of the people and the honor of the State, are sleeping at their posts. No voice is raised to speak in indignant protest, but all seem willing that the people of Pennsylvania, like Gurth, the swineherd, shall wear the collar and be known as the born thralls of the Camerons. It is this humiliating and degenerate apathy that prompts me to step to the front and implore my fellow citizens, not as Democrats or Republicans, or any other party name, but as men to join hands to rescue our noble State from eternal infamy, or at least to show that there are those who still glory in the name of freemen, who still cherish a pride in Pennsylvania, who still believe that there is virtue in our people, that they cannot be bribed by gold or promised favors to sell the highest honor of the State even as the Pretorian guard sold at auction the imperial diadem of Rome. I will not lower myself in my own esteem nor forget the respect due my hearers, by indulging in coarse invective or personal abuse. I propose to place before you reasons, arguments and facts so that it may hereafter be said that if we sinned it was with open eyes.

WHO IS DON CAMERON?

I as a citizen demand to know who is Donald Cameron that he should be our Senator? If it can be shown that he has the qualifications that fit him above his fellows, I will honor him for his aspirations and rejoice at his election. I am not willing to take him on trust. We of the rank and file have candidates too often presented for our suffrages, who are immediately before the election giants and ever after dwarfs. Therefore let us look at Mr. Donald Cameron's capabilities. He is a young man. This is surely not against him. He was educated at Princeton. This is in his favor. He is not a brawling demagogue. He is a quiet, cold man. What more? He has amassed a colossal fortune, estimated at millions. How has he acquired it? By inheritance? No, for his father lives. Has he made it by honest toil in trade or profession? Has he with his pen enlightened the world as to the mysteries of science, or in the discussion of political economy, or delighted it by weaving tales of love or war? Has he with inventive genius given us some new improvement in general use? No. How then has he made his money? What has been his occupation? Why he was President of the Northern Central Railroad and Cashier of the Middletown bank. The salary of either of these offices could not honestly exceed say $10,000. How then has he made his millions? I appeal to the workingmen of Pennsylvania, who in these days are asserting themselves, who are chafing under many wrongs, who see corporations buying from corrupt Legislatures enactments that in fifty ways diminish individual rights, who see these corporations, with their insidious influences, too often striving to induce the Courts to strain a point of law in their behalf. I appeal to the men of toil whether they want as their representative in the Senate one who has no claim upon their consideration except that he has wealth made at best by inside connections with chartered capital. Wealth alone is no qualification for the Senate. What else has Donald Cameron? Has he superior intellectual ability? If so, let us see it. Show us the essay, the pamphlet, article or letter on any subject connected with trade, finance, home politics or foreign policy, by which we may guage his ability. Has the drift of his mind, have his favorite studies, his daily pursuits, shown a leaning towards statesmanship? I answer no. Until within a few years, I have heard he had but one passion and that to make money. Is he an orator? No.

HOW HE CAME TO BE SENATOR.

I know Don Cameron was not in the army and I do not remember of hearing his name conspicuously mentioned as aiding to sustain patriotic sentiments or in raising funds to procure men and munitions of war, or to provide for the comforts of the wounded or of the widows and orphans who fell in the field. Thus my countrymen I have looked in vain to find anything in the man or his record that fits him for the place How is it then that he to-day is Senator? And it seems taken for granted that he will be elected for the full term? How is it that all the big men of the Republican party, the venerable Morton McMichael of Philadelphia, who with his brilliant attainments and private worth would dignify any distinction; the impetuous and outspoken Charles Gibbons; Edward McPherson of Adams; Galusha A. Grow; John Scott of Huntingdon, who was a Senator worthy of the place; Broomall of Delaware; even his own brilliant brother-in-law, Wayne MacVeagh, and the rest of the rising men of the Commonwealth, are with one fell swoop pushed aside to make way for Donald. As I shall answer to God at the great day there is but one reason. Simon Cameron, utterly regardless of the interests of Pennsylvania, despising the American principles of government and bent only on gratifying his personal vanity —pride, if you will—at the expense of the State—as if he were a lord of England in the days of the rotten boroughs, or as if he had the power of the Czar, and our people were but as a province of Russia—he orders that Pennsylvania shall submit to take his son for Senator.

SIMON CAMERON'S RIGHT TO SELECT A SENATOR FOR US.

Let us smother our rising wrath and calmly consider whether we are willing to surrender up our rights, alter our institutions and let Simon Cameron select a Senator for us. Has he been to us a Washington; is he the patriot whose life has been one long day of virtuous devotion to country, and who bequeaths his son, an inheritance to the State, as wise and pure and noble as himself? Before we can admit this we must look at the record of the father.

I do not regard him as a man retired from public life, and even if he had, his public acts are a part of the history of the country. I regard him to-day as the head and front of a combination of corruptionists who have grown rich and powerful by prostituting the politics of Pennsylvania to their own base and unscrupulous ends. He is the centre of a ring of corruptionists who laugh at political integrity, who are void of all principles, who regard the high honors and distinctions of the State and Nation as prizes to be won by chicanery, fraud and bribery. He is the leader of a band of sordid wretches, incapable of one throb of patriotism. To them the people are but as instruments with which they plan and work out their schemes of public plunder. To my mind Simon Cameron is a public enemy, who has done more than all others to tarnish and destroy the character of Pennsylvania, and sink her in the eyes and estimation of her sister States. He has sown broadcast the seeds of venality, until every corner of our Commonwealth, in its officials, reek with the loathesome harvest. He has rewarded his tools with the spoils of office; he has banished from public honors every man in Pennsylvania who refuses to bow to his brazen, insolent and ignorant dictatorship. When the nation was torn asunder and bleeding at a thousand pores, he prostituted the high office of Secretary of War to reward, out of the coffers of the country, his followers and favorites, and he stands upon the records of the State and nation as one unworthy of public confidence as one who will be accursed in our history. These are strong words and I propose without the aid of rhetoric to lay before you, briefly yet particularly, date and book and page for all I have asserted. I do this in no spirit of unkindness, no malignant feeling, but urged to it by the love for the dear old State, in which I was born, where all my years have been passed and where I expect my ashes to repose. I propose to refer to the record of this man and ask the people of Pennsylvania if they wish to see the rule of the father, continued in the son, to be perhaps, perpetuated to some grandson. I will not even refer in quasi-public acts, to his connection with railroads and canals, but only to his public and official deeds.

TRACING SIMON CAMERON'S RECORD.

Mr. Dougherty then went into an examination of the record and political achievements of Simon Cameron, tracing the growth of his power from the time of the Winnebago steal in 1839—his elections to the United States Senate by bribery—his censure by Congress as Secretary of War—his expulsion from Lincoln's Cabinet for parsicipation in corrupt contracts; his part in the attempted bribery in 1853 in connection with John J. Patterson; through all these political crimes down to 1877 when he was so completely master of the Republican party of Pennsylvania as to dictate his son, Don Cameron, as his successor in the U. S. Senate.

DON CAMERON IN GRANT'S CABINET.

There is no motive in the world that can be suggested why he who conquered the rebellion should melt under the influences of the Cameron and wound his own honor by nominating Donald for Secretary of War. Oh, how proud we felt with Donald in the Cabinet and Simon in the Senate! *Perhaps* it reminded us of the Earl of Chatham and his illustrious son William Pitt!

In the Cabinet how did he conduct himself? Why it was he that quartered the army in South Carolina and Louisiana to overawe the people at the polls. There was an act of Parliament passed away back in the days of George II. that enacted that no troops should be stationed within two miles of an election booth. Yet here in the United States the army is sent, not *from* election polls but *to* them. He was one of the chief conspirators in the most gigantic wrong that was ever perpetrated in America. He was among the most prominent of those who carried out the conspiracy that gave the Presidency of the United States to a man who never had been elected. This, to my mind, is treason, a thousand times worse than waging open war. The rebels were sincere in their convictions; they took their lives in their hands and paid the penalty. But the wretches who sought to encompass the death of the republic by striking her as "damned Cæsar struck Cæsar" from behind—let the names of these cursed traitors be buried in a grave of endless infamy.

Donald Cameron did more; he sought to arouse the people of Pennsylvania to the horrors of a new war by sending resolutions from Washington to the Legislature at Harrisburg, the object of which was to intimidate the people from questioning the election of Hayes in the event of his being declared the President. But Gen. Grant retired and Mr. Hayes by the forms of law was made President.

THE CAMERONS AND HAYES.

At once Mr. Simon Cameron ordered the Republican delegation in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania to march to the White House and pray the President to make Donald Cameron the Secretary of War. And this delegation, headed by William D. Kelley, the very men who denounced Cameron, as I have read to you, in 1865, became his spokesman in 1877. Simon Cameron gave his orders to these patriots, these loyal Pennsylvanians, these noble types of statesmanship, with the exception of Townsend of Chester county, who, like slaves, obeyed the mandate of their master.

"SO DON CAMERON IS OUR SENATOR!"

Oh, how proud we Pennsylvanians should be of the virtuous, high toned, heroic representatives in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States. I ask you. men of Pennsylvania, would either Simon Cameron or his son Donald be the choice of the people of any party for a seat in the Cabinet of the President? All honor to President Hayes, he spurned their prayer, and Donald returned to Harrisburg. Simon Cameron, defeated in his attempt to dictate to the President, consoled himself with the thought that though President Hayes refused his dictation, yet he was still master in the broad State that stretches from Lake Erie to the Delaware, and he resolved that though his son was denied a seat in the Cabinet he should have an equal honor, in a seat in the Senate. So he sent forth his mandate that he himself would resign and that his son must be elected in his stead, and lo! the Legislature of the State—I mean the Republican majority—at the first crack of the Cameron whip fell on their knees—crawled like cravens up Capital Hill, and lo! Donald Cameron is our Senator.

DON NAMES HIS FATHER FOR MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

One thing more. Did Simon retire to private life? The pretense was a sham, for when the Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, desirous of showing the President's appreciation of Pennsylvania, asked Donald Cameron to consult the Pennsylvania delegation and select the proper person to represent the United States at the Court of St. James, who think ye was their choice? Why "Rome's wide walks encompass but *two* men!" Donald and his father consult and Simon Cameron was Donald's and Simon's choice, and again orders were given to the Pennsylvania delegation in the lower House of Congress to seek the President and tell him that their choice was Simon Cameron and again the delegation obeyed, and who think you was the spokesman who asked that Simon Cameron should be the American minister near Her Majesty the Queen? Why of all men else —William D. Kelley?

Talk of serfdom! Why there never was a band of slaves in the far South smarting under the lash that were so low and servile as these, the representatives in Congress of the virtue, the industries, the wealth, the piety of Pennsylvania. These are the brave spirits that speak for us in Washington! All honor to President Hayes again, for again he snubbed them.

THE MASTERS OF OUR STATE.

From all these facts the conclusion is irresistible that the Camerons are masters of our State. The honors, offices and emoluments are not the gift of the people, but by adroit machinery—by corrupt bargaining —are within the patronage of a single family. It is not the United States Senator alone, but the nominees of the Republican party for Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, for Congress, for State Senate and Legislature, are all vassals of the Camerons. These nominations were dictated by the Camerons, and if elected, during ther official terms the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania will be secondary to the mandates of their immediate master.

Citizens of the Keystone State, I have tried to lay before you not garbled statements, but historic facts.

I have striven to touch your State pride and awaken in your breasts your sleeping love for Pennsylvania; to recall to you how mighty she might be, how mean she is. If all fail, it will be because the people are false to themselves.

If, men of Pennsylvania, you are willing that our State shall sit for six years tongue tied in the Senate—that while smaller States shall lead in high debate—shape our national policy, and steer the nation on her course, we of this Commonwealth shall have no part in the glorious task except to vote as may suit the whim or advance the personal interests of an incompetent (though not abashed) Senator. If you are content that the world shall know that the people of Pennsylvania have lost all pride of State, all sentiments of public honor, all remnants of public virtue, why elect members of the Legislature pledged to vote for Donald Cameron.

If you are willing that the young, aspiring men who by education, moral training and intellectual tastes are fitting themselves for public life shall be pushed aside unless they bow the neck and court the favor of the audacious corruptionists—why vote for candidates pledged for Donald Cameron.

While Bosnia rather than submit to the dictation of Europe flies to arms to resist in bloody war the advance of the Austrians—shall it be said that the people of Pennsylvania abjectly and supinely submit to the rule of men devoid of patriotism or intellect, and whose highest desire is to wallow in public plunder. The result will be that but twenty, perhaps thirty, possibly forty years Donald Cameron will play the same role in the future that his father has in the past.

Many a time and often it is said, not indeed from the housetops, but by one to another, that certain men can purchase from the Legislature of Pennsylvania whatsoever legislation they please. Indeed the newspapers of all shades of partisan opinion at the close of every session avow with shame that the last was worse than all that preceded it. Yet, terrible to relate, the same venal crew are by our masters nominated and by the people elected to make our laws. Therefore it is supposed that Donald Cameron with his plans prepared and with his countless wealth will, like his father, buy his way to the august distinction. If this be so, let us acknowledge that our boasted form of government is a miserable failure. Let us erase our motto, "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," and substitute "Corruption, Vassalage and Infamy"—blot from the escutcheon of Pennsylvania the rampant steeds that typify strength, nobility and fidelity and paint in their stead a strumpet of the street.

I do not believe that dear Pennsylvania will longer submit to so base a servitude. Arise men of Pennsylvania and rush to the rescue. Recall the memories of the great ones of other days—of the heroic deeds enacted in our history. No nobler task was ever assigned a free people than drawing from power putrid officials.

Meet in your wards, precincts and townships. Interrogate every Senator and Representative whether he will pledge himself now and forever more to oppose the Cameron rule.

By vigorous, instantaneous and united action our humiliating past may yet be retrieved. Men of the Keystone! if a throb of pride still beats in your bosoms—if a spark of love yet warms your hearts; you will in November with one united blow break our bonds that Pennsylvania may again take her rightful place among her sister Commonwealths.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

A Lady Celebrates Her Ninety-sixth Birthday.

Brief Reminiscences of the Life of the Aged Lady and her Ancestry.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, October 16, 1878.—Mrs. Sarah Campbell, the oldest woman in Westmoreland, lives in the Southern part of the county near Guffey's station, on the Connellsville Railroad. She is the grandmother of all the Guffey's and several older people besides. Mrs. Johnson, one of her descendants, took a notion some time ago to have a family re-union on the old lady's ninety-sixth birthday. She sent word to the Guffeys (who were her brothers) and it was like "The gathering of the Clans" when they began to come in. One of the peculiar features of the re-union was the scarcity of the Campbells, the old lady's children had been no less than twelve daughters, and they had diversified the names when they took partners in life's dance.

The old song of "Little Wat ye Wha's Coming," pretty accurately described them.

Jock and Tam and a's coming:
Duncan's coming, Donald's coming,
Colin's coming, Ronald's coming,
Dugald's coming, Lauchlan's coming,
Alister and a's coming.

Little wat ye wha's coming,
Donald Gun and a's coming,
The Laird of McIntosh is coming.
McGuffy and McDonald's coming,
The McKenzies and McPherson's coming,
A' the wild McGraw's coming.

Little wat ye wha's coming,
Roderick Dhu and a's coming.
They gloom, they glower, they look exacting,
At like stroke they'll fell a Whig,
They'll fight the feuds in tartan trews
And many a bonnet blue's coming.

It might have been a good time to sing "The Campbells are coming, oh ho, oh ho," but old grandfather Campbell's boys were all girls, and the grand-children and great-grand-children came with different names. There was a good gathering of them anyway, almost enough to bulge out the sides of the Brinewell House, at Guffey's Station, where the reunion was held.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

Mrs. Margaret Cox, aged eighty-seven, a sister of Mrs. Campbell, was present, together with Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Mrs. Sarah Campbell, Miss Susan Campbell, John Guffey, wife and family, William C. Guffey, wife and family, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and family, Sames M. Guffey, Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Guffey and family, W. S. Guffey, Thomas H. Irwin, wife and family, Scott Guffey and wife, Mrs. Sallie Guffey, Wm. Guffey, William Pearce and wife, John Pearce and wife, S. M. Ament and wife, Joseph Robbins and wife, Dr. J. J. Marchand and wife, John Duncan and wife, A. C. Hamilton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Stover, W. C. Newton and wife, C. H. Ewing and wife, Caleb Greenwalt, Esq., and wife, Anthony Dravo and wife, S. W. Wilson and wife, Dr. J. L. Pennyand wife, W. C. Gallagher and wife, J. Thomas and wife, Wm. Wilson and wife, Abraham Greenwalt and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson, D. C. Koener and wife, J. L. Brown and wife, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Brenneman, Mrs. Dravo, Mrs. Todd, Miss Dravo, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Miss Martin, Miss Sarah Guffey, Miss Mary Marshall, Miss Lidia H. Irwin, Miss Ida Guffey, Miss Oliver, Miss Mary Guffey, Miss Greenwalt, J. J. Guffey, R. C. Guffey, H. H. Newton, A. A. Johnson, David

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.... W. SCHOYER.... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1878

THE WEEKLY POST.

The WEEKLY POST of this week will go into the hands of thousands outside of our regular subscription list. We are printing an extra edition of twenty-five thousand, and this number of the paper, we have no doubt, will reach twenty-five thousand readers in Western Pennsylvania.

This issue is mainly devoted to politics, and abounds in good Democratic reading. It is a sample, however, of the size of the paper and the amount of reading it furnishes.

With the close of the political campaign, THE WEEKLY POST will resume its special character as a family journal, replete with news, correspondence, editorials on current topics, agricultural matter, a carefully selected literary miscellany, with a review of the markets, cattle market reports, etc. We challenge comparison between it and any weekly journal East or West.

The coming winter promises to be an especially interesting one at Washington and Harrisburg, and THE WEEKLY POST will contain the latest telegraphic and mail advices.

Terms—THE WEEKLY POST will be sent postpaid to single subscribers at $2 per annum. In clubs of five or over, $1 50 per copy; and to clubs of ten or over at the same rate with one extra copy, gratis to getter-up of club.

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

To the exclusion of our usual variety of miscellaneous and literary matter, we give a full report this week of the speech delivered at Franklin, Venango county, on Thursday, October 24, to a great mass meeting of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania. It is proper to state, in this connection, that the presence of Mr. PENDLETON was secured at Franklin through the active exertions of H. B. PLUMMER, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Venango county.

OUR PLATFORM.

Deliverance of Pennsylvania Democracy on National Finances.

[From the Platform Adopted by the Democratic State Convention.]

Further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as received.

Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith are a just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people through national banks tends to monopoly and centralization, but in changing the system uniformity of notes, security of the note holders and protection of the capital invested should be provided for.

Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to paper currency.

THE TWO FINANCIAL POLICIES.

The splendid and exhaustive discussion of the financial issues by Mr. PENDLETON in his great speech, printed in THE POST, invites a brief application of the principles set forth to the position of the two parties contending for mastery in Pennsylvania. A very few words will tell the story.

The Republicans are being gradually committed to the single gold standard, with a monopoly of the entire paper currency of the nation in the hands of the National Banks. Silver is again to be demonetized, or the gold standard applied to it as the gauge of its value. The greenbacks are to be retired from circulation. This is the demand of the "honest money" people of New York, and the Republicans are rapidly coming into line with them. They have no alternative. They denounce the issue of greenbacks as unconstitutional. If so they must be retired. They never weary of calling the silver dollar a "clipped coin," or an "80-cent dollar." Silver must again be remanded to the black list, and gold set up as the god of our idolatry. This will increase the value of the bonds and the coupons, and will depreciate all other values. The National banks, by the calling in of the greenbacks, will remain masters of the paper currency, and the Associated Banks will reduce the Federal Government just as the railroad monopolies now control the State governments. The infamous repudiating law of 1869 was passed under the guise of maintaining the "public credit." "Honest money" is the cry with which Wall street sugar coats the new demands of the bondholders and the banks which have been taken up by the Republicans.

Opposed to this the Democrats present a financial policy, as simple as it is honest and benificent. It rejects the idea that there shall be a privileged class in the Republic, provided with hundreds of millions of banking capital on which to do business at the cost of the taxpayer. It reminds the National banker to the position of the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer. If he wants to bank let him do it on his own capital, and not ask the Government for a six per cent. premium in advance on the money he puts into his business. We would gradually call in the National Bank notes, and issue in lieu thereof Treasury notes or greenbacks. This would make a saving of nearly twenty millions of dollars annually in interest on the bonded indebtedness. We would have the Government paper receivable for customs, and interchangeable with coin bonds, bearing a low rate of interest. This would maintain the paper issues at par with coin. We would then have the best currency the world has ever seen—gold, silver and Government paper of equal legal tender value. It would regulate itself in amount, and its elasticity in this respect would be an effectual guarantee alike against excessive inflation or contraction. The banks would be divorced from all connection with the Government, and fall back to their legitimate business of discount and deposit. They would cease to issue paper money. The Government would attend to that.

This policy, which is as sure to prevail in the end as the sun to rise, will be a lasting one; it will give stability to business, encourage enterprise, and equalize values. There will be no favored classes such as the bondholders and the banks, and with the removal of the rankling sense of injustice, caused by favoritism, the financial question will drop out of the field of political discussion. Under no other conditions will it.

DILL OR HOYT—WHICH?

The Philadelphia *Times*, in its character as an independent journal, not attached to any party, supports for election a number of candidates on the Republican ticket; but on Governorship it takes ground in a strong article in favor of Mr. DILL'S election, "because his election would bring about a sadly needed regeneration in the political authority of the State." Of Col. HOYT personally, the *Times* expresses a high opinion, but maintains his election would simply be a new lease of power to the odious CAMERON-MACKEY ring rule that dishonors the State. We quote:

Col. Hoyt's selection was no accident. It was not dictated by the voluntary expression of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. On the contrary, it was protested against in most instances where expression of opinion was allowed, while the obedient machine made delegations of Philadelphia and Allegheny obeyed the mandate of the leaders and named the candidate. And Colonel Hoyt was eminently deserving of the distinction from the standpoint of other than claims. He had been the Chairman of the State Committee of his party for several years, and had served it well as party services are now reckoned. He was equal to the manipulation of the worst elements of both parties, and summoned them to Hartranft in 1875 and to Hayes in 1876 by the means which are known only to those who esteem political place and power mere articles of commerce. If chosen Governor, he would be faithful as a man can be who owes his election to such influences, just as Governor Hartranft has been; but when the issue comes between the interests of those who demand their profits for dispensing the honors of Pennsylvania and the general welfare, the public good must ever bow to the behests of those who live by the trade of politics. When the claims of the law are in conflict with the claims of party, the law must be disregarded. When justice endangers those who have served in the past, or may in the future serve the cause of imperiled leaders, justice is defeated in her own temples to promote partisan success. When special legislation is needed to reward politicians at the cost of the community, public opinion and public interests are disregarded with contempt, and the Governor, Senators, Representatives and other State officers, chosen by the cohesive power of selfish managers, must obey their masters, however it may humiliate and oppress the people.

The *Times* then passes to a review of Mr. DILL'S political capacity and administrative tendencies. It endorses Senator BUCKALEW'S pithy declaration to the convention that nominated DILL, that he "is no man's man," and continues in this strain of discriminating and just commendation:

He is not unknown or untried. Although residing in a strong Republican district, he has once been chosen to the House and three times to the Senate. During a continuous legislative service of nine years he has escaped even the suspicion of infidelity to the public interests. No stain of the lobby attaches to his record; no cause of the jobber ever found in him an advocate; no narrow or partisan bigotry ever deformed his speeches or votes. Never a candidate by his own efforts, he has been repeatedly called to serve in public trust by those who differed from his political views, and on the 5th of November he will receive the largest vote in his immediate district ever given to one of his political faith. He is known to his neighbors in the Susquehanna region as one whose integrity is equal to every position and whose ability will adorn the highest gift of the Commonwealth. Although one of the most unobtrusive of men in public and private, he was confessedly the leader in the Senate where there was, in the last Legislature, the ablest body of Democratic Senators that ever served together during the last quarter of a century, and he was chosen from their midst by the united voice of all of his associates as the man to fill the Gubernatorial chair of the State.

All this is true. "Under DILL'S administration," continues the *Times* with pointed vigor and emphasis, "the majesty of the laws would be supreme regardless of partisan or speculative interests. Crime would not barter with justice about her own altars. The ballot stuffer would not be greeted in his prison with the official promise of pardon. The murderer would not be held a hostage for the pollution of elections. Legislation would not be the offspring of a partisan conclave to serve partisan good. Recorders' bills would not be invented and enacted to give emoluments and power to needed party chieftains at the cost of communities. The highest honor of the Commonwealth would not be awarded by contract to renew the sceptre of a more than distrusted dynasty. The profligacy that has ruled in our cities by special legislative authority would summarily end. The people, not the plunderers, would be heard in the Executive chamber, when the integrity of authority or the interests of the taxpayers are assailed."

This is not eulogy, but every word warranted by Senator DILL'S nine years' legislative record. With him in the Executive office, the reign of the ringsters will terminate. He will be the Governor in name and in fact. With HOYT elected, we will have a triumviriate of rulers in MACKEY, QUAY and CAMERON, with HOYT as the official register of their decrees.

KILLING OFF THE DEMOCRACY.

The *Gazette*, because the POST advises a union on legislative candidates of the anti-CAMERON element in Allegheny county, famous for its large Republican majorities, so as to make sure the defeat of Son DON for the United States Senate, "discovers a general breaking down of Democratic hopes in the State." On the same principles there must be a "general breaking down" of Republican hopes. In Speaker RANDALL'S district the Nationals and Republicans have united on a candidate in opposition to the Speaker; in the Fourth Congressional District,—Judge KELLEY'S—the Republicans have adopted the National candidate; and in Governor CURTIN'S district they have also fused on a Congressional candidate with the Nationals. In four or five Congressional districts in the State the Republicans have joined with the Nationals, and in as many counties the CAMERONS have captured, and are supporting National Legislative tickets.

The fact that the Republicans have been and are frightened about the result in Allegheny county, shows on which side of the line the scare is. Suppose the Democrats of Berks would betray the same trepidation about carrying that county, we would think it high time to give up the battle.

We know what the *Gazette* is counting on very well. They claim to have got all the Greenback Republicans back into the CAMERON camp, and rely for their success on the Democratic Greenbackers "sticking." But we carried the State last year with a poll of 53,000 for the Greenback ticket, and will do the same this year.

The *Gazette* in its feverish anxiety to prevent a union of Democrats and Greenbackers bealavers the third party for which it has hitherto had only words of abuse and slander, with sickening laudation. It tells them to go "calmly and earnestly forward," and—be sure and throw their votes away in the interest of DON CAMERON. It will put money in the purses of their leaders.

Of course the *Gazette's* article would be incomplete without its usual reference to "killing off" the Democracy. We like the progress you are making in killing us off, and hope you will go on with the killing. We are cheerful over the funeral. When Maine and Iowa falter and fall out of the Republican line, and we gain largely in Congressmen elsewhere, it seems to us a mighty soothing sort of killing. The contest of this year is for the control of the next House of Representatives, the Senate already being Democratic; and to refresh your memory with the progress made in killing off the Democracy, we annex a table of the net results of the killing so far:

	XLV CONGRESS.		XLVI CONGRESS.	
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Oregon	1	—	—	1
Colorado	—	1	1	—
Maine	6	—	4	2
Vermont	3	—	3	—
Ohio	12	8	9	11
Indiana	9	4	6	7
Iowa	9	—	7	2
W. Virginia	—	3	—	3
	60	16	29	26
Republican majority XLV Congress				**24**
Republican majority XLVI Congress				**3**
Republican loss in next House				**21**

This tells the story of the elections so far in 1878. A Republican majority of *twenty-four* Congressmen in eight States reduced to a beggarly *three!* *Go on with the killing!*

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

The people of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity, during the present week, of hearing this eloquent Ohio orator and statesman. He is worthy of a warm welcome at their hands; and his words should be carefully and dispassionately pondered by honest men of all parties, for he is more than any other man the embodiment of the "Ohio idea;" and we of Pennsylvania ought to know something of this Ohio idea. So good an opportunity of acquiring such knowledge from its foremost exponent and advocate has not occurred before, and should be improved to the fullest extent, which we doubt not it will be.

Ohio sends this statesman to the Senate of the United States in the place of the tricksters, JOHN SHERMAN and STANLEY MATHEWS. He comes to the front after ten years of retirement. What has the rejection of the statesman, or rather the rejection of the "Ohio idea" cost the people of the United States during these ten years! The failures, bankruptcies, suspensions of commercial and manufacturing activities, the loss of employment by mechanics, miners and laborers of all classes; the frauds, embezzlements and crimes, under the pressure of adverse circumstances, all caused by the ruinous financial policy of the Republican party in the interest of a single class is beyond human computation. All these things with phrophetic vision, the Ohio statesman clearly foresaw ten years ago, and as clearly forewarned the people. But they would not.

It has taken five years of unexampled suffering to teach them what might have been learned without this terrible experience. He would have saved them this bitter trial, had his counsels prevailed, but it is impossible to blot out the history of five years with all its disasters. They stand irrevocable.

But let us hear what the Ohio statesman has to propose to relieve our present afflictions, and secure the future. It is worthy of our serious considerations.

"HONEST MONEY."

We have several journals in Pittsburgh, CAMERON, "independent," and otherwise, that make great protestations on the subject of "honest money." They say theirs is the "honest money" party with "honest money" candidates. Just what they mean by "honest money" is difficult to describe. They denounce greenbacks as unconstitutional, and silver remonetization as fraud and repudiation. National bank notes and gold coin seem to fill the measure of their idea of "honest money."

Yet look at the candidates they are supporting:

DON CAMERON in the Senate voted for the Silver bill in all its stages. He also voted against the withdrawal of of greenbacks from circulation, and dodged the vote on the repeal of the Resumption law.

According to these newspapers, now doing their best to continue him in the Senate, he voted for the "clipped dollar" as a legal tender, and to continue the issue of fiat money, for greenbacks answer that description.

RUSSELL ERRETT has no better record for these "honest money" saints. He voted for the repeal of the Resumption law, voted for the Silver bill (the 80-cent dollar), and voted for a bill prohibiting the redemption and withdrawal of greenbacks. ERRETT, in addition to this, dodged the vote on the bill substituting greenbacks for National bank notes.

He is an interesting representative truly, of the "honest money" sentiments of these journals. He never had convictions of his own on the subject of finance, but always voted according to the political requirements of the hour.

THE CAMERON RESERVE.

We hear the CAMERON reserve has been put in the field. It is a family force, and is always relied on in doubtful conflicts. Old SIMON used it during his whole political career, in all emergencies, and Son DON has employed it whenever danger has threatened his inherited glories. It is a great motor in Conventions, Legislatures and elections. It has carried three elections for Senator for CAMERON, Senior, and one for the Junior member of the firm, and is now in the field to uphold the family rule involved in the re-election of CAMERON, Junior.

This reserve is money, and cords of it. Originally plundered from the people, through the agency of patriotic mule contracts and Legislative jobs, it is now employed to corrupt the ballot box and buy votes or buy off opposition. It is the last resort of the CAMERONS.

The boast has been made by CAMERON leaders that the "damned State would be bought up anyhow," and the appliances have been set at work. DON CAMERON has contributed to the pool to purchase his own election *one hundred thousand dollars*, and his satellites have swelled this mammoth corruption fund by contributions in proportion to the extent legislative jobbery has enabled them to plunder the taxpayers.

With two-thirds of the voters opposed to CAMERON'S election, the emissaries of the Ring propose to compass it by the lavish use of money in the brief interval between this and election day. It is their usual tactics to bring this money reserve into the field at the closing hours of a contest.

THE anti-Socialist bill, as it passed the German Parliament, takes away much of the severity of the measure. The bill will only be in operation until 1881; the severe clauses against incendiary publications, which the Imperial Government might have used against the organs of all parties, were very materially modified; the term of banishment for incendiary utterances was reduced to six months, and the strictures on public assemblages were very much weakened. BISMARCK will try to stamp out Socialism with the modified bill, but the prospect is certainly not very encouraging. Russia and Germany are both suffering from this same Socialistic disease. German Socialist leaders advise a general migration of their followers from Fatherland to America.

THE coin balance in the Treasury is one of those mysteries that no one can find out, short of an investigating committee with power to send for persons and papers. SHERMAN, in his September statement, claims the balance, applicable to resumption purposes, was $226,588,437, with demand coin liabilities that reduce the sum to $178,443,312. The *American Exchange* of New York, "goes for" this statement, and by a close analysis of bank and finance reports, shows such balance is purely fictitious and only a sharp trick in bookkeeping. The *Exchange* figures up the actual sum of legal tender coin, applicable to specie resumption January 1, 1879, as only $93,312,400, thus cutting down JOHN SHERMAN'S reported coin balance just about one-half. The *Exchange* is the highest finance authority in the metropolis; is a strong supporter of resumption and the retirement of greenbacks, but takes no stock in SHERMAN'S ways that are dark and tricks that are vain.

Boss ERRETT is undoubtedly primarily responsible for the removal of Lieut. MAHAN from the Davis Island improvement, and the letters and telegrams cooked up to clear him amount to nothing. The Lieutenant was removed because he would not convert the island improvement into a political job. That much is certain. Whose influence but ERRETT'S and CAMERON'S could induce the War Department to order the change? To ask the question is to answer it. Another thing: ERRETT has never made any secret of the fact he regards such attempts as he made to influence Lieut. MAHAN as perfectly legitimate. It is simply Ring tactics in the blossom. An appropriation is rarely made for any purpose here, either at Harrisburg or Washington, but the CAMERON crowd contrive to get a slice of it, if it is at all possible. If anybody should ask Boss ERRETT if gouging of this sort was wrong, he would be laughed at for his pains. The resemblance between Boss ERRETT and Boss TWEED is something more than facial.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

WELL on to ten thousand names have been stricken from the Philadelphia registry list. That means a cutting down of the CAMERON majority in the city.

As we expected the charge about DILL'S KNOW-Nothingism fizzles down to a speech made in favor of FILLMORE who was supported by the Whigs of Maryland for President in 1856.

GEN. NEGLEY has been received back into the sanctuary, as if he never left the fold, and now figures as President of a Republican meeting with GUY as Vice President. Sich is Republican life.

IT is advanced in favor of Senator NEWMYER that he introduced a bill to cut down the membership of the Legislature one-half, "to save expenses." Exactly; to save expenses to the CAMERONS.

HON. AUGUSTUS SCHELL is the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York. He is about sixty-three years of age and has always maintained a solid position in the metropolis with all classes. With SCHELL for Mayor, and JOHN KELLEY for Controller, the Democracy ought to be satisfied.

THE bulk of the Republicans who were attached to the Greenback party, have made their bargain, and will on the 5th of November vote the Republican ticket, leaving Democrats to do the voting. We have warned those people of the consequences to the ticket, and upon them rests the responsibility.

THE *American Exchange*, the leading financial paper of New York city, claims that the sixty millions of gold which JOHN SHERMAN says he has on deposit with the banks, and which is represented as a part of the coin balance, is purely a fiction of book-keeping. It proves the charge too, by an analysis of the bank statements.

THE report is current in Washington that HAYES proposes to adopt another of GRANT'S bad examples, and coddle politicians the people have repudiated. EUGENE HALE—BLAINE'S "little bub"—is to go into the Cabinet in place of DEVENS, who is to have the New England Circuit judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge SHIPLEY.

HONEST JOHN PATTERSON is in Washington. He has not been in South Carolina for many months, and has no intention of going. DON CAMERON could utilize him next winter in Harrisburg if mercantile operations in legislators became necessary. Honest JOHN and the paternal SIMON were indicted in Harrisburg in 1863 for operations of this character.

THE Republican managers are industrious and liberal in preventing Democrats and Nationals coming together on an anti-CAMERON ticket, which can be elected. They laugh at the honest indignation of some of the candidates, who declare they are certain to be elected, and encourage them to believe it would be a dreadful disgrace to own up to the real situation, or retire that the whole vote might be combined.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent decision of Judge FREEDMAN of the Superior Court of New York, affirming the entire legality of the naturalization papers which were charged with illegality by Little JOHNNY DAVENPORT, the Federal Supervisor of Elections, that diminutive Republican partisan has ordered his horde of deputies to disregard the decision of the Court, and to refuse to register the voters who have these papers. The deputies have accordingly commenced taking away the papers, and the Democrats will secure a *mandamus* compelling the registration of the rightful owners. Judge FREEDMAN, in his decision, showed that the alleged irregularity charged by DAVENPORT was a mere technicality, which by no means affected the validity of the naturalization of the parties affected—about forty thousand in number.

BISHOP ROSECRANS.

A Sketch of the Prelate who Died Monday Night.

Right Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, was born at Homer, Licking county, Ohio, on February 5, 1827. His parents were Crandall and Jane (Hopkins) Rosecrans, and both came from Wilkesbarre, Penn. His father followed agricultural pursuits, and also engaged in contracts for public works. In the Bishop's veins flows eminently patriotic blood, his mother being a grand-daughter of Timothy Hopkins, who signed the declaration of Independence. He was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and St. John's Fordham, New York, graduating from the latter in 1846. After graduating, feeling impelled to the priesthood, he went to Rome to study theology at the Propaganda, where he remained five years. He was ordained priest in Rome in July, 1852, and returned at once to his native land, where he began to exercise the priestly office at the Cathedral in Cincinnati. In the discharge of this duty he conitnued for ten years, becoming also Professor of Theology in Mount St. Mary's Seminary, and editor of the Catholic Telegraph. On March 25, 1862, he was consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati, and rendered efficient aid in the administration of the Diocese until 1868. In that year, Columbus having been erected into a separate Diocese, he was transferred to that city, being installed on March 3, 1868. Since entering upon this important charge he has carried through important undertakings, among which may be mentioned the building of a fine Cathedral, at a cost of about $150,000, the establishment, in 1874, of Orphan Asylums at Pomeroy and Columbus. In 1870 he devoted much time to the superintendence of the Sisters Seminary of St. Aloysius, designed for higher and theological studies. He came of a Protestant family, but became a catholic proselyte in 1845, while a student at Kenyon College. This it was which led to the transfer of his scholastic allegiance to St. John's, a Catholic institution. His mother joined the Catholic Church before her death, but his father did not. General Rosecrans, brother of the Bishop, was converted while a Professor at West Point, and it was partly through his influence that the Bishop became a neophyte. The Bishop was greatly beloved in his diocese, and wielded a large influence for good outside of the pale of the Church. Only the day before his untimely death, the Cathedral, which will be one of his monuments, was consecrated to the service of God and of the Church of which he was too valued and valiant a soldier to be easily spared in the prime of his usefulness.

STEAM FROM PETROLEUM.

An Invention That is Expected to Revolutionize Iron, Steel and Glass Industries.

The Many Advantages of the New System.

The Inventor to Come to Pittsburgh to Put His Theory into Practice.

NEW YORK, October 21.—An invention, over which Mr. S. C. Salisbury says he has worked for twenty years, was tested in the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday and was pronounced most successful and as likely to revolutionize several departments of industry. It is a process by which from the residuum of petroleum and coal tar a fluid is made that will produce steam. Mr. Salisbury's apparatus is not complicated. It is so arranged that terribly intense heat may be obtained quickly. The fuel may be carried in pipes, is advantageous for the reason that it has much less bulk than coal, leaves no ashes or clinkers and consumes its own smoke. Members of the glass making and blast furnace industries who saw the experiments were satisfied that the invention would revolutionize the making of glass and the reducing of iron.

This invention consists of both the liquid fuel and the appliances for using it. The fuel is made of the residuum of petroleum and coal tar, which is mixed to about the consistency of molasses. It is conducted from the barrel to the furnace by means of a small gaspipe. At the end of this pipe, as it extends into the door of the furnace, is a funnel-shaped apparatus. As the fuel enters this funnel, it comes in contact with a current of highly super heated steam, which atomizes the liquid, so that as it leaves the machine it induces the required amount of oxygen to enter and mix at the point of ignition. Thus the atomized fuel shoots in a fierce but delicate spray into the blazing furnace. The brick arches of the great furnaces are kept at white heat, and a pure white flame flashes along the whole length, registering a heat of 5,000 degrees, melting pig iron in ten minutes instead of two hours, and making liquid glass in two hours, instead of sixteen. All that there is to maintain this extraordinary heat is the slight spray dashing in from the little funnel, which comes just within the door, while the grimy coal heaver stands aside, looking on with the air of one whose occupation is gone.

The amazing scope of this new discovery may be estimated from its effects upon the oil trade alone. This industry has long been forced to carry the dragging burden of an enormous and steadily increasing over-production. The world cannot use it as fast as the earth sends it forth. The market is so far depressed that the oil cannot be pumped except at a loss. The ruling price ranges from 75 to 85 cents a barrel of 42 gallons. The reserve tanks are full, and here comes this enormous daily surplus of 10,000 or 12,000 barrels.

Mr. S. C. Salisbury, the inventor, is about to make a proposition to the producers of the United Pipe lines for a permanent contract to take from them, at Pittsburgh, all of this surplus and all their distillate tar napthas at a price that will give the producers full 50 per cent. profit, and also pay the pipe lines for piping it to Pittsburgh.

THE GRANDEST ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AGE.

But the greatest achievements of the new system will be in iron making. Said the leading representative of this interest: "This is the grandest achievement of science in this age, and this inventor's income, even on very small royalties, will be greater than that of any living capitalist." With the mechanism invented by Mr. Salisbury, a blast furnace of 30 tons per day will convert its liquid iron into blooms or ingots of wrought iron or steel at a cost so trifling that it enhances the value of pig metal 100 per cent.

Sulphur and carbon, the two deteriorating elements that are present in all the wrought iron now made, are utterly cast out by this new process. In the Salisbury furnace the pig metal is melted to a thin liquid in fifteen minutes. It is then drawn off into a second furnace, one foot lower than the first, and which is heated by the waste heat of the first. The second furnace is immediately charged with a continuous sheet of hot air and super-heated steam of 1,000 degrees and immense pressure, which keeps every particle of the liquid metal in agitation, and burns out the carbon utterly in from eight to ten minutes, when it is ready for the puddler. At no time in this operation can any cold air come in contact with the liquid, and consequently every particle becomes united. In the two melting processes every trace of sulphur is taken up. The instant the metal is run off into the second furnace, the first is filled with pigs; when No. 2 is taken out by the puddler, the new lot is ready to run into the second furnace, and so on in ceaseless alternation. Note some points in contrast with the methods where coal is used as fuel: (1.) It has always been impossible to free the iron from carbon and sulphur with the old methods (2.) Ten charges are run off in a day and a night with the present process; the same number will be run off in ten hours with the new. One puddler will turn out in ten hours the amount that four puddlers and helpers now turn out in twenty-four hours. (3.) The furnaces will be kept hot for three months continuously, as the fire brick, becoming invitrified by the intense heat, will last this long; under the present methods, owing to the action of the sulphur, and the necessity of scraping off the fine cinders and ashes which form clinkers on the brick, the latter must be removed every day, and a new hearth made, during which time the furnace is allowed to cool. (4.) Not only is the quality—adhesiveness—of the iron improved by the new process, but the quantity is increased 100 pounds to the ton of material. (5.) One-half the labor in finishing is saved. (6.) The heavy labor of handling coal and removing ashes is dispensed with. (7.) The cost of fuel is reduced one-half reckoning cost at only $3 per ton.

The Bessemer steel process is also to become antiquated through the Salisbury inventions. This practical savant assumes to make steel superior to the Bessemer at one eighth of the outlay for material! The great point here, as in his iron, is the ease with which he removes all traces of sulphur, a point where the Bessemer steel is defective. In the latter process, the carbon is burnt out by pressure of cold air, and the steel is cast into large ingots which are heated to white heat by gases containing a large proportion of sulphur. These ingots are cut while hot into the sizes required for rails, and these smaller pieces again heated by the same kind of gases, whose sulphur is absorbed every time. The iron has a greater affinity for sulphur than for the oxygen in air, as is evidenced by the fact that coal gas is now purified by passing it through oxide of iron. The superlative quality having been gained by the entire exclusion of sulphur, the cost of manufacturing is reduced by dispensing with the Spiegalbusen iron which Bessemer depended upon for the supply of the necessary carbon to make steel. Mr. Salisbury proposes to make steel rails as cheap as the present iron rails.

The experiments in glass making on Saturday were of especial interest on account of the presence of the largest glass manufacturer in the United States. He was unbounded in his enthusiasm over the new process, which he then saw for the first time.

The advantages of the new system will readily occur. The absence of smoke, ashes, sulphur and other impurities enable the operator under this system to use open instead of closed pots, so that the intense heat is thrown upon the material direct. The time for melting is thus reduced from fifteen or sixteen hours to two hours. This astonishing result was achieved on Saturday. But Mr. Saulsbury claims that the improvement in quality will be as remarkable as the saving of time. The experiments on Saturday went far to confirm this view, for the glass taken out of the furnace was almost perfectly annealed, and was drawn out into thin wire without breaking. The freedom from impurities, which cause specks in the glass, will enable the manufacturer to cut it into large plates, avoiding the very severe losses he now suffers through having to cut the glass small, in order to escape spots and imperfections. Mr. Salisbury proposes to reduce expense in glass making in still other ways. He will tripple the daily capacity of the furnaces, reduce the cost of fuel one-half, save all the expense of cleaning out ashes, cooling the furnaces, etc., make the furnaces and pots last five times as long as at present, and confine each pot to separate space, so that it may be removed without disturbing the whole number, as must be done now.

"I will make Pittsburgh the grandest manufacturing city on the globe, the master of three great branches of industry, and the whole world will buy her iron, steel and glass," said the happy inventor.

Mr. Salisbury is going to Pittsburgh as soon as the experiments before the Government Commission are concluded, and will at once begin equipping the three hundred blast furnaces of that city.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THERE are 7,000 workmen employed in Tokio, Japan, in making safety matches alone.

THE Duke of Devonshire lately cleared near $100,000 by the sale of thirty shorthorns.

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS has been invited to deliver the address at the opening of the Alabama State fair.

THE fertile soil and genial climate of the United States induced 80,819 Canadians to emigrate during the year ending June 30, 1878.

THE Rev. Mr. De La Matyr, elected to Congress in Indianapolis, preached in the old John Street Church in New York City on Sunday. He goes to Massachusetts to speak for the National party.

TWENTY-FOUR years ago Augustus Schell, Tammany's present candidate for Mayor of New York, declined the Democratic nomination for the same office. He was then forty-two years of age.

To an appeal of Maryland Republicans for funds, a few days ago, Secretary Gorham, of the Republican Congressional Committee, replied:—"The committee has no money to keep old graveyards in repair."

COMPLETE returns of the Indiana Legislature show these results:—Senate, 23 Republicans, 24 Democrats, 3 Greenbackers; House, 38 Republicans, 53 Democrats, 9 Greenbackers; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 4.

THE *Invalide Russe* announces a plan for the reorganization of the Russian army, the effect of which will be to add 350,000 combatants to it. "In the course of a few years we shall be able to produce an army of two million combatants," says this authority.

THE marriage of the widowed King of the Netherlands, William III., and the Princess Emma of Waldeck Pyrmont, is decided upon. The King held a reception recently for the purpose of receiving congratulations. He is sixty-one years old, while the future bride is twenty years old.

Two brothers oppose each other in the Congressional race in the Troy, New York, district. Personal bitterness is about to grow out of the compaign's heat. Therefore, William A Wood, the Democratic brother, will withdraw from the contest, preferring family tranquility to individual distinction.

WHILE he is Governor General of the Dominion of Canada the Marquis of Lorne will enjoy the honor of a higher rank than that of his own wife—a privilege he is denied at home. Thus, in the procession at the grand opening of Albert Hall in London, the Prince and Princess of Wales the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Louisa came next after the Queen, while the Marquis of Lorne came far behind, almost lost in a crowd of royal attendants.

JEFFERSON DAVIS will die, and, doubtless, leave no issue. The death of his son takes away the last of his blood, and he is left absolutely alone in the world, having not a single blood relative. It is stated that Reuben Davis who is running for Congress in a Mississippi district, and has been discribed as a brother of his, is, in fact, not at all related. Of course there will not be wanting pious people who are on intimate relations with the Lord and who will see in the old man's desolation divine punishment for his sins of treason.

A HERO DEAD.

Admiral Paulding, Son of One of Andre's Capturers.

Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding of the United States Navy died on Sunday last at his home at Huntington, Long Island, of embolism of the heart. He was born in Westchester county, in this State, in 1797, and was the son of one of the captors of Major Andre—John Paulding—whose incorruptible patriotism has become historic. Hiram Paulding entered the navy in 1811 as a midshipman, and for his gallant services in the battle of Lake Champlain was voted by Congress a sword, which is one of the cherished relics of the family. He attained the rank of Captain in 1843, and was in command of the home squadron in 1857, when the war in Nicaragua was in progress. Without instructions from the Navy Department, he took the responsibility of assuming active hostilities, against the American filibusters, who, headed by Gen. William Walker, were spreading terror among the Nicaraguans. The main body of Gen. Walker's troops landed at Punta Arenas, in the harbor of Greytown, on the 25th of November 1857. Capt. Paulding arrived on the 6th of December in his flagship, the Wabash, and on the 8th landed a force of marines under Capt. Engle. Gen. Walker surrendered without bloodshed with 132 of his followers, who were disarmed and sent to the United States. The partisans of Walker and the filibustering element raised a cry of prosecution, and Capt. Paulding's conduct was not cordially approved by President Buchanan, but he was not formally censured. The Government of Nicaragua, however, fully approved of his conduct, and in December, 1860, voted him a sword, and offered to present him a tract of land. The consent of the Senate was requisite, however, before he could receive the sword, and the effort to secure that consent drew forth so much opposition that he was not allowed to receive either the sword or the land. He was made a Rear Admiral on the retired list in 1862.

Issues of the Hour.

(Continued from First Page.)

admit that the decision is altogether or in any degree correct.

I dissent myself from the extent and scope of the argument, and from the latitudinarian views of the powers granted, and therefore enjoyed by the Federal Government. Let us, however, be candid and ingenuous enough to determine and admit what the decision really is. The Court not only did not hold that legal tender notes issued in time of war were alone constitutional, but it did hold that legal tender notes issued at any time as "necessary and proper" means of executing any of the "specified powers vested in Congress," or "other powers vested in the Government of the United States," were constitutional, and it cited by way of illustration that Congress had the power "to provide a currency for the whole country," and for this purpose had the power to tax State Banks out of existence, or to make United States notes a legal tender. It also cited, by way of illustration, that Congress had the power to raise and maintain armies, and for this purpose had power to borrow money, and, as an aid in borrowing money, might make the notes legal tender. It also held that the degree of the necessity for any Congressional enactment, or the relative degree of its appropriateness, if it have any appropriateness, is for consideration in Congress, not in Courts.

The case is reported in the 12th volume of Wallace's Supreme Court Reports.

On page 529 the Court says:

"The controlling questions in these cases are the following: Are the acts of Congress known as the Legal Tender acts constitutional when applied to contracts made before their passage? And, secondly, are they valid as applicable to debts contracted since their enactment? These questions have been elaborately argued, and they have received from the Court that consideration which their great importance demands."

Proceeding to brush away the distinction implied by the two questions, the Court says on page 530:

"There is no well-founded distinction to be made between the constitutional validity of an act of Congress declaring Treasury notes a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted after its passage and that of an act making them a legal tender for the discharge of all debts, as well those incurred before as those made after its enactment."

The argument then made is latitudinarian in the extreme, taking the highest ground in behalf of the numbers and extent of the powers vested in the Federal Government.

The Court says, on page 532: "Thus the power to levy and collect taxes, to coin money and regulate its value, to raise and support armies or to provide for and maintain a navy are instruments for the paramount object, which was to establish a Government sovereign within its sphere, with capability of self-perservation; thereby forming a Union more perfect than that which existed under the old Confederacy."

After citing authorities and argument the Court further says, on pages 533-4: "That would appear, then, to be a most unreasonable construction of the Constitution which denies to the Government, created by it, the right to employ freely every means, not prohibited, necessary for its preservation and the fulfillment of its acknowledged duties. Such a right, we hold, was given by the last clause of the eighth section of its first article.

"The means or instrumentalities referred to in that clause and authorized are not enumerated or defined. In the nature of things enumeration and specification were impossible. But they were left to the discretion of Congress, subject only to the restrictions that they be not prohibited, and be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers given to Congress, and all other powers vested in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof."

After elaborately fortifying this position the Court says, on page 539: "With these rules of constitutional construction before us, settled at an early period of the history of the Government hitherto universally accepted and not even now doubted, we have a safe guide to a right decision of the question before us. Before we can hold the legal tender acts unconstitutional we must be convinced they were not appropriate means or means conducive to the execution of any or all of the powers of Congress, or of the Government; not appropriate in any degree (for we are not judges of the degree of appropriateness), or we must hold they were prohibited. This brings us to the inquiry whether they were, when enacted, appropriate instrumentalities for carrying into effect or executing any of the known powers of Congress or of any department of the Government."

The Court then discusses the appropriateness of the legal tender as a means "of maintaining the army and navy, for securing large supplies of money needed, and indeed for the preservation of the Government created by the Constitution," and holding they were essential says page 542: "The degree of the necessity for any Constitutional enactment, or the relative degree of its appropriateness, if it have any appropriateness, is for consideration in Congress, not here. That would be to assume legislative power, and to disregard accepted rules for construing the Constitution." And, on page 543, "The case of Veazie Bank and Fenno (8 Wallace, 533) presents a suggestive illustration. There a tax of ten per cent. on State bank notes in circulation was held constitutional, not merely because it was a means of raising revenue, but as an instrument to put out of existence such a circulation in competition with notes issued by the Government. Then, this Court, speaking through the Chief Justice, avowed that it is the constitutional right of Congress to provide a currency for the whole country; that this might be done by coin, or United States notes, or notes of National Banks, and that it cannot be questioned that Congress may constitutionally secure the benefit of such a currency to the people by appropriate legislation. It was said there can be no question of the power of this Government to emit bills of credit; to make them receivable in payment of debts to itself; to fit them for use by those who see fit to use them in all the transactions of commerce; to make them a currency uniform in value and description, and convenient and useful for circulation. Here the substantive power to tax was allowed to be employed for improving the currency. It is not easy to see why, if State Bank notes can be taxed out of existence for the purpose of indirectly making United States notes more convenient and useful for commercial purposes the same end may not be secured directly by making them a legal tender. Concluding, then, that the provision which made Treasury notes a legal tender for the payment of all debts, other than those expressly excepted was not an inappropriate means for carrying into execution the legitimate powers of the Government we proceed to inquire whether it was forbidden by the letter, or spirit of the Constitution."

The Court then examines all the arguments in favor of the view that the making of notes legal tender is prohibited and concludes the opinion thus, page 552. "If, therefore, they were what we endeavored to show, appropriate means for legitimate ends, they were not transgressive of the authority vested in Congress."

Justice Bradley, who agreed with the reasoning and conclusions of the Court, enforced its opinion by a separate argument. He said, page 560: "No one doubts at the present day, nor has ever seriously doubted, that the power to emit bills exists; it has been exercised by the Government without question for a large portion of its history. This being conceded, the incidental power of giving such bills the quality of legal tender follows almost as a matter of course. I hold it to be the prerogative of every Government not restrained by its Constitution, to anticipate its resources by the issue of exchange bills, bills of credit, bonds, stock or banking apparatus. Whether these issues shall or shall not be receivable in payment of private debts is an incidental matter in the discretion of such Government, unless restrained by constitutional prohibition."

He argues that there is no such prohibition in the Constitution, and then, following the line of argument expressed by the Court, that the issue of legal tender notes may be an appropriate means to a legitimate end, he says, page 567: "I do not say it is a war power, or that it is only to be called into exercise in time of war, for other public emergencies may arise in the history of a nation which may make it expedient and imperative to exercise it. But, of the occasions when, and the time how long, it shall be exercised and in force it is for the legislative department of the Government to judge."

I am aware that the opinion of a single Judge even sustaining the judgment is not binding upon the Court. In this case, however, the opinion is of a leading member assenting to the judgment, and in full harmony with the views, the feelings, the arguments and the impulses of the Court. I am aware, also, that I have quoted at great length, and, perhaps, have become tedious; but I desired to prove to you, to prove beyond doubt to our antagonists, that there is not one word in that long opinion to sustain the statement, so often made, that the Supreme Court has decided that "War Greenbacks," are constitutional, and "Peace Greenbacks" are unconstitutional. I trust I have done so.

THE POLICY THE DEMOCRATS PROPOSE.

This policy, we believe, will bring relief to the people. It will relume the fires of the factories and foundries, set in motion again the wheels of machinery, revivify commerce, encourage enterprise, employ labor, reward industry. The present policy has produced ruin. Its reversal will bring prosperity. And when we seek to enforce this conclusion by every argument drawn from reason and observation, what answer do we have? One eminent gentleman travels a thousand miles to beg that we will not use harsh words or be hard on the bondholders! Indeed! Who has proposed to be hard on the bondholder? On the 18th of July, 1864, gold was at a premium of 285 per cent. The moneyed man took thirty-five hundred and seven dollars and seventy-seven cents and bought ten thousand dollars in legal tender notes, and with these he bought a ten thousand dollar bond. He has received $8,400 in gold interest; $700 per year for fourteen years; and by Republican legislation alone, passed after his purchase, he has ten thousand dollars in coin still due him. And while this is everywhere recognized as the law, and nobody proposes to evade it, the simple denunciation of the wrong brings the wrong-doers to their feet with the prayer that we will not harm these long suffering bondholders. Verily, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

The same eminent gentleman pleads for a stable, uniform, non-fluctuating currency; begs that we may not have the variable yard stick, the changing bushel, the unequal pound weight. And this in the very breath in which he tells us that constantly, during many years, they have increased the value of the dollar, which is the universal solvent of the yard stick, the bushel measure, the pound weight. He cries aloud most piteously, "Would you do creditors the great injustice, after they have contracted for a yard of cloth, or a bushel of wheat, or a pound of iron, to reduce the yard to thirty inches, or the bushel to three pecks, or the pound to ten ounces?"

Well, now I will ask another question. "Would you do the debtors the great wrong to increase the yard to forty inches, the pound to twenty ounces, and the bushel to twelve pecks? Would you make the laborer's day twenty hours instead of ten?" This is exactly what they have done by increasing the value of the dollar, which, in the payment of debts and the exchange of property, is really the measure and weight of commerce and of trade.

NOBODY DESIRES UNLIMITED INFLATION.

Another eminent gentleman by way of answer, beseeches us to uphold "the credit of the nation." Who has attacked it? Who proposes to attack it? If any person or party attacks the credit of our Government, it is those who sap the foundations of its strength; who weaken its productive energies; who destroy its enterprises; who make idlers of its people, and paupers of its laborers. "Father! set me up in business that I may honestly earn my living," said the soul of the young man to the Republican parent. "What business, my son?" "I think, my father, that clipping coupons would sufficiently employ my activities and reward my industries in these days of excessive production. I have learned to labor and to wait." And the old gentleman rubbed his eyes and thought truly, "the children of this world are wiser this generation than the children of light."

And all these eminent gentlemen, aided, of course, by every stump speaker, and every newspaper in the country, in entire harmony cry out "unlimited inflation," "repudiation," "dishonest money," "rag baby," "destruction of values;" and this in the face of the declaration of your Convention—

"Gold and silver and United States" "legal tender notes at par therewith" "are a just basis for a paper circula-" "tion."

And of the Ohio delaration, that the paper currency should be of equal tender with coin, and that stability of volume should give assurance of stability of value.

Nobody desires unlimited inflation. No National, State, county, township convention nor mass meeting, nor public speaker of the Democratic party has ever demanded it. These gentlemen who so flippantly attribute it to us can point to no such instance. On the contrary, we have all, everywhere, said that we desire a full, abundant currency, so far fixed in volume as to be stable in value, of coin and paper, of equal tender, receivable for all dues to the Government. When the Secretary of the Treasury asserts that three hundred and fifty millions of legal tender notes constitute an essential and beneficial element of the currency, he yields the whole argument. Three hundred and fifty millions essential, beneficial, honest! Three hundred and sixty millions inflation, ruinous, dishonest! The old lady begged the surveyors who were running the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina would not make her house in Carolina, for she always heard it was so unhealthy in that State.

We believe this policy will furnish a sound, good currency, and will relieve the prostrate industries of the country.

If it will do only half that we hope, why not adopt it? It cannot do worse. If it will only aid in furnishing employment to those who are willing to work, it will be a great blessing.

TERRORS OF ENFORCED IDLENESS.

It does seem to me that the want of employment by those who are willing to labor and whose families depend upon their daily wages, is the very depth of misery and wretchedness. People in the country know little of their suffering. They can almost always have a little garden patch in which a child with a hoe can raise enough to keep gaunt famine from the door. Their houses, however small, are open to the bright sun and the pure air. The workmen in the cities live crowded in small rooms on noisome alleys, dark, damp, desolate, unwholesome; and often in these days he leaves his children hungry for breakfast, and often hunting work all day cannot take home twenty-five cents for the supper at night. This want of employment for men who are willing to work has filled many an honest and happy home with suffering and vice. It has hollowed the cheek, filled with hectic fire the eye of many a wife and mother who has seen her children hungry and her husband in sheer despair driven to drunkenness. It has filled many an honest heart with thoughts of crime. It has filled the land with tramps, the streets with paupers, the jails with criminals. Whereas abundant employment with fair compensation is the very foundation of domestic happiness and social progress. It elevates the whole man. It promotes faith, patience, courage, industry, economy, opportunity to rise. It is the sole prerequisite of individual prosperity and national growth.

God knows it is little enough when the people ask only this? It does seem to me that all our people, the men and the women, the husbands and the wives, the rich and the poor, the philanthropist, the statesmen, the Christian should unite to crush out, at once and forever, any policy which puts obstacles in the way of their having this little.

Gentlemen tell us this is a new policy. No my friends! it is as old as human aspirations, as old as human suffering. But if it were new—all better ways are new ways—all improvements are new—the telephone and the phonograph are new—the steam engine and railroad and steamboat were new. Hospitals were new. Asylums were new. Once the Christian religion was new, and we were told, as the tidings of great joy, that "old things had passed away, and all things had become new." Civilization advances. Contrivances for the comfort of man improve. Mental, even moral, science advances. And shall we be told that in political science alone, that science which regulates the conduct of men with each other, and the relations of government with men, the human mind is stricken with paralysis, and no new good thing can be devised? I will not believe it. I believe systems will be devised as much better than this we now propose as this is better than that the Republican party has forced upon us.

"CHEAP HUMAN LABOR"—WHAT IT MEANS.

They tell us men must economize. My God, how can starving men and women, in rags, almost without a roof, economize? Can the laborer of this city economize? Do the skilled workmen indulge in too many luxuries? Do the small dealers, who wish to educate their children, even after they might possibly earn a pittance, live extravagantly? Do the farmers live too well? Economy is a great duty; living within one's means is a great duty; but when the prosperity of a country depends upon its people economizing below the point of healthful and decent living, it is poor indeed. They tell us we must have cheap labor; cheap human labor! I despise the word. It signifies a shame and a crime. It signifies squalor, wretchedness, ignorance, vice. Are not these laborers men, our fellow men, with bodies to clothe, and stomachs to feed, and minds to educate and spirits to elevate? Have they not homes which they love, wives whom they cherish, children whom they desire to rear? The honest parents of future generations. And when we think of these duties, these aspirations, can we talk of cheap labor. It is too cheap now. This country needs skilled workmen and intelligent, patient, persistent industry, and it needs that it should be most abundantly rewarded. The relations of capital and labor are not well adjusted. Money combines with money, and is protected by acts of incorporation. Laborers combine with each other, and are in some States denounced as criminals, and everywhere looked on with suspicion. I do not know that the solution of this problem has been reached, but I believe great progress has been made towards establishing a better and juster relation. That progress will continue. It must enlist the efforts of a Christian civilization and the favor of a just God, until at last human intellect, and blood and muscle, as they are the nobler, shall be also the better paid member in the great partnership of capital and labor.

Put this policy in operation, continue it long enough to work out its just results, and this land of ours from ocean to ocean, from the gulf to the lakes, will become a teeming hive of busy, prosperous, contented industry: a great workshop in which the cunning brain, the stalwart arm, the active hand, the skillful fingers—every science and every art, every force of nature and every contrivance of man—will contribute to supply the demands of an advanced and advancing civilization; a temple consecrated to justice, equality, liberty, humanity.

WASHINGTON.

A Ridiculous Story Set Afloat to Affect the Elections.

SESSION OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The Cabinet was in session to-day. The heads of the several departments presented estimates for the next fiscal year, which were reduced to the lowest figures possible, in view of the falling off of revenues. The aggregate amount required will not vary materially from appropriations made for the present fiscal year, with the exception of the deficiency in the Postoffice Department and increased expenditure in the Indian offices.

A POLITICAL CANARD.

An absurd story, purporting to have originated in Salt Lake City, but most probably manufactured in Washington, and intended, like the new series of Southerd outrage literature, for effect on the November elections, has just commenced the round of the radical press. This new publication undertakes to disclose the particulars of an alleged Democratic plot to colonize New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming and other Territories with Mormons, admit them as States, and as equivalent for the Democratic Senators which they will send to Washington the Democratic party to protect the Mormons in their polygamous practices. Mr. S. D. Elkins of Santa Fe, who was for some time the Republican delegate in the House from New Mexico, and a gentleman of high personal character, said yesterday that he had heard of this story, and had noticed that the names of such prominent Democrats as Proctor Knott, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Benjamin Franklin, Chairman of the Committee on Territories were mentioned as instigators and promoters of the scheme. Mr. Elkins said it was the most ridiculous canard he had ever heard of. He said that almost all the arable land in Utah is now taken up, and that the Mormons must necessarily overflow into the surrounding Territories. Perhaps a thousand have gone to Arizona, and a considerable number have gone into Nevada. He does not think, however, that there are a dozen Mormons in the whole Territory of New Mexico. Almost all the land in New Mexico is in the hands of the native citizens, who have an unconquerable aversion to the Mormons, and would not be disposed under any circumstances to sell to them. The Mormon population of Utah would have to spread out very thin to make enough States to send twelve Senators to Washington, which is the number spoken of in the story.

CLERKS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

The Secretary of War to-day issued an order allowing clerks residing in Pennsylvania leave of absence to go home to vote. Clerks residing in Philadelphia are allowed twelve days, owing to the registration laws, and clerks living in the interior are allowed ten days. The Secretary of the Treasury has promised similar privileges to the clerks in his department. Secretary Schurz, however, will not give leave of absence to his Pennsylvania clerks, but says that if they go home to vote the time must be deducted from their regular leaves of thirty days each year.

$500 Reward!

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs," another column.

TTS

OIL REGION POLITICS.

General Indorsement of J. M. Guffey for Congress.

The Producers' Council Will Support Judge Agnew.

The East Brady Bank Officials Prosecuted for Embezzlement.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, PA., October 23.—The creditors of the East Brady Savings Bank held a large meeting yesterday, when Messrs. Forch, Haggerty and Risher were appointed assignees. It was decided to arrest the bank officials for embezzlement, and to-day the assignees made information against Joseph McElroy, President; Craig Wallace, cashier; Major Newton, Book-keeper, and B. McCain, stockholder, charging them with fraud and embezzlement. Warrants were issued and will be served to-morrow. These gentlemen are among the first citizens of East Brady and the suits have created intense excitement among the citizens.

PRODUCERS' COUNCIL.

The Oil Producers' Council was in session at Titusville on Monday and Tuesday. The session was chiefly occupied in discussing the merits and demerits of the various candidates for State officers. The Council decided to support Chief Justice Agnew for re-election, and in a few days will issue an address to the people stating that fact. The Council also had under consideration the report of General William McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and have gone to the expense of having printed in full all the testimony taken on the discrimination question, in order to show whether or not there is anything in it that demands action on the part of the Supreme Court.

GUFFEY'S CANVASS.

The Parker *Daily* and the Oil City *Derrick* have both come out in support of Hon. James M. Guffey, of Clarion county, for Congress in this district. The *Daily* says:

"The disintegration of the Greenback party, which has of late been so rapidly going on throughout the district, has virtually placed Musgrove out of the field, and narrowed the contest down between J. M. Guffey and Harry White. As between these two men it is a self-evident fact that the good will of the people should be shown red upon Mr. Guffey."

The *Derrick*, in an article equally as strong, denounces Harry White, the Republican candidate, and says of Mr. Guffey:

"He is a well known producer and identified with the interests of the oil regions, as are all who derive their support from them. In a purely business point of view it would seem that he should be sent to Congress, because it seems reasonable that every man to work for his own interests. Every measure advanced for the benefit of the producer it will behoove Mr. Guffey to support, and every point gained will redound to his personal advantage. Considering the matter in another light, Mr. Guffey is a man of strict integrity of character. He is honest, he is not a political hack, he is energetic and thoroughly imbued with unswerving fealty to the oil men's cause."

Guffey's stock is rising rapidly. All the knowing ones predict his election.

THE CLAN ALARMED.

The Camerons Frightened About Don's Chances.

His Defeat for the Senate Almost Certain.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, October 23.—The Cameron leaders hereabouts and from Philadelphia have been in consultation here as to the intense opposition developing in the Republican ranks to Don Cameron's re-election. Even Mackey has lost his airy, confident way, and says the issue is doubtful. A fresh call has been made for money, and a campaign of corruption initiated without parallel. The Recorder bill will lose the Republicans eight or ten members in Philadelphia. They will lose two in Dauphin, and east of the mountains their majority in the present House will be wiped out.

The fact that Hoyt, Dunkel and Sterrett will be cut largely in the oil regions has created great despondency. In Luzerne and Lackawanna the Nationals are throwing off Mason and going for Dill by the thousand. But the greatest defection from the Cameron State ticket is in Northern Pennsylvania, in Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna and other counties. In these counties they will lose largely compared with the vote of last year.

We have the best accounts of the Democratic canvass in all parts of the State. Our speakers address great meetings; the Democratic Nationals are returning to their allegiance, and everything points to a glorious victory and the redemption of the State from Cameron rule.

R. S. H.

DOUGHERTY'S SPEECH.

Will Sluggish Pennsylvania Revolt Against Her Masters?

[New York Sun.]

Daniel Dougherty has been known for years as the favorite orator of Philadelphia, and he is in great request for ornamental addresses, after dinner speeches, and that sort of thing.

It appears, however, that Daniel Dougherty is disposed to put his powers to a worthier use than tickling the ears with holiday rhetoric. On Saturday evening, at Lancaster, he broke in upon the cowardly silence maintained by the Pennsylvania politicians and newspapers with a genuine philippic, such as the State has not heard for many a long day.

What was the real issue in this year's canvass in Pennsylvania, he asked. The return of J. Donald Cameron to the United States Senate. Everybody knew it; it was openly avowed; Republican candidates for the Legislature were pledged to it in advance. Yet, with the election barely three weeks off, the press and the stump continued to hold their peace. This silence had become intolerable and suffocating. He had no personal grievance against the Camerons—father or son. But he had a pride in his State; and, if Pennsylvania was content like Gurth the swineherd to wear the collar of servitude, to confess herself before all the world the pocket borough of the Camerons, he for one wanted to wash his hands of the humiliation.

It remains to be seen whether this brave speech will shame the sluggish Pennsylvanians into revolt against their masters. In any case, Daniel Dougherty has spoken out like a man.

As a reliable and cheap remedy for the various affections of the throat and lungs, we heartily recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

HOYT A KNOW NOTHING.

The Evidence of his Membership When the Order was a Power.

His Nomination in 1855 for District Attorney of Luzerne.

[From the Wilkesbarre Leader October 5.]

Notwithstanding the utter absurdity of the charge in the face of developed facts as to the insufficiency of his age, the more rabid of the Republican press still persist in accusing Mr. Dill of having been a violent Know Nothing. For this reason, and this alone, we ask attention to the fact that Henry M. Hoyt was the candidate of the Know Nothing party in this county for District Attorney in 1855, and was defeated by General Winchester, the Democratic candidate.

The *Record of the Times*, the now Republican, and then Whig and Know Nothing organ of the county, in its issue of Sept. 19, 1855, contained the following:

"The American County Convention assembled at Pittston last Wednesday, (Sept. 12th) and put in nomination the following named persons for the office to be filled at the ensuing election: * * * * District Attorney, Henry M. Hoyt." * * * *

And in another column of the same is sue, the following:

"The Whig Convention met yesterday (Sept. 18) at the house of F. Helme, Kingston, and nominated the following ticket: * * * * District Attorney, Henry M. Hoyt." * * * *

It will be observed that Hoyt's nomination came first from the Americans or Know Nothings. In further evidence of his connection with the organization, the *Record* of Oct. 17, of that year, in commenting upon the result of the election, said:

"He (Ketcham) alone, of all the candidates, stood a pure Whig, unconnected with the other parties."

The Know Nothing party was in those days in the hands of bigoted men in this county, in confirmation of which statement we have only to refer to the further extracts below from the same *Record* editorial:

"Our ideas of an American party favor opposition to the tremendous influence of a united foreign party in the country to control elections. The Popish-Irish under Bishop Hughes and the lager beer Germans who worship their drink as the former do the Pope, are full of *Democracy* and easily led by Locofoco leaders. These never show favor to the Whigs, but always go with the strong party for the sake of lager and office * * Why not make a platform broad enough for them (the Protestant Irish and Republican English, Scotch, Welsh and Germans) to stand on with us all? We know some of them who go heart and soul with Americanism for the sake of their children, even farther than we go, because they hate and fear the influence of Popery on future generations, if permitted to rule by holding the balance of power now. Clay and Frelinghuysen were defeated by Catholic votes, because the latter was President of the Bible Society. Every Papist and Jesuit in the land worked against him on that ground. Is it wondering that Protestants of all other countries should lean to the other side and form an American party to oppose the Roman?

"A pretty thing to make us a province of Rome, when Rome is controlled by French tyrannets. We believe a platform can be built to hold us all. Try it."

We have all along known, of course, of Mr. Hoyt's early training in the dark-lantern cabals of 1854-55, but have hitherto been restrained from alluding thereto by our own belief and Mr. Dill's explicitly expressed wish, that the campaign on his behalf should be conducted entirely upon living issues and without resort to personalities. We should not refer to it now, but for the blind and bigoted pesistency of the opposition press in the repetition of the similar allegation against Mr. Dill, which is utterly without foundation, and which has been so clearly and emphatically disproven.

AN INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY.

South Carolina Riots Incited by Republican Conspirators.

[From the Washington Post, October 19.]

Hard upon the heels of the failure of the attempt of certain local Radicals, black and white, to precipitate a conflict of races at Sumter, S. C., last week, comes evidence that the affair was planned and organized at Radical headquarters in this city. Briefly the affair was as follows: Some time ago a notorious negro from that locality, of the name of Sam Lee, came here, and, after consultation with Hale and Gorham, or their agents, called on Hayes. Soon afterwards the letter of Gen. Devens relative to the Federal election statutes came out. Lee meantime had gone back to South Carolina, and, having armed two or three thousand negroes with weapons purchased by funds furnished from Radical headquarters here, issued a call for them to assemble en masse at the town of Sumter, on a certain day which had long previously been appointed for a Democratic rally. This call stated that the negro mass meeting would be addressed by Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Mr. Hayes, and instructed the negroes to come armed! Accordingly the misguided creatures assembled to the number of about three thousand, and were met by the Democrats with a courteous proposition for joint discussion. The proposition was ignored, and Sam Lee, not being equal to the occasion he had conjured up, decamped. This left the negroes under the leadership of an aged white man named Coghlan, who harangued them at length, and incited them to disturb the Democratic meeting. They did so, and at one moment a general row was imminent, but thanks to the coolness and intrepidity of two or three Democratic leaders, peace was restored and enforced by the arrest of several of the more disorderly negroes, and the remainder of the mob left the town. Not a shot was fired, and but one person was injured—a negro, who was knocked down with a pistol-butt by a constable for attempting to rescue one of the negroes under arrest.

It is no fault of the Radical managers that the atrocious plot failed to produce riot and bloodshed. They furnished the money to arm the negroes, and mapped out a plan of operations. Of course they knew that a conflict could have but one result—the negroes would have been defeated and massacred, though outnumbering the whites three or four to one. But that was exactly what Messrs. Hale and Gorham and their confreres want.

48TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Col. J. B. McAllister Nominated Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, PA., October 22.—The Democratic conferees of the Forty-eighth district met at Oil City to-day and nominated Col. J. B. McAllister Democratic candidate for State Senate.

Time-Proof Teeth.

The teeth may be rendered time-proof by brushing them daily with Sozodont. No tartar can encrust them, no canker effect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if this pure and delicious dentifrice is faithfully used to the exclusion of every other preparation.

Mutilated furniture is made perfect with Spalding's Glue. TTS&W

DISASTROUS TORNADO.

Large Areas of Territory in Several States Visited.

Houses, Barns, Fences, Etc., Carried Long Distances and Demolished.

About a Dozen Lives Lost and One Hundred Persons Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—A tempestuous gale of unprecedented severity swept over this city this morning, commencing about 2:30 A. M., reaching its height between 6 and 7:30, and subsiding with a heavy rain towards 9 A. M. During these brief morning hours incalculable damage was done by the wind, which raged with the fury of a hurricane. Not in many years, if ever before, has there been so much damage done in the streets, public squares and along the river fronts. Many public school buildings are damaged, and public squares devastated. Over forty churches of all denominations, were more or less damaged by demolition of steeples, etc., several of which are expected to fall at any moment. The Walnut street Presbyterian church, on Walnut street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, was badly damaged. The spire, which is 180 feet high, was blown down and in its fall struck the roof of a dwelling and very badly damaged it. In its fall a portion of the church roof was carried with it and the vestibule of the church and organ loft filled with debris. The organ was completely demolished. The damage to this church amounts to $35,000. The steeple of the First Baptist Church, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets, 170 feet high, was blown down. In its fall the spire doubled up, the base falling into the church yard and the top with the bell fell into the street. The damage is $23,000. In its fall, the top of the spire struck the houses opposite, damaging them considerably. The spire of the Emanuel German Lutheran Church, Fourth and Carpenter streets, 222 feet high, was also among the many church steeples blown down to-day. A great many market houses and passenger railway depots were badly damaged and

HUNDREDS OF DWELLINGS,

chiefly in the northwestern section of the city, unroofed, some of them entirely demolished. The shed for departing trains at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in West Philadelphia was demolished, involving a loss of between $40,000 and $50,000. The factory of F. Fitzgerald, Columbia avenue and America street, had its entire roof carried off. The whole eastern end of the Twelfth and Sixteenth street Passenger Railway depot was leveled to the ground, stopping the running of cars for a long time as it was impossible to get them out of the building. Shoemacher's piano forte factory, Eleventh and Catharine streets, was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

The Schylkill river also overflowed its wharves and there are reports of much damage in that vicinity. Several fatal casualties are reported. Morris Ohmer, watchman, was killed by a large beam falling upon him at the Reading Railroad Company's machine shops. An unknown man was killed at Bridge and Halmesburg pike by the roof of a stable falling upon him. John Alting was instantly killed by the roof of a building on Allegheny Valley falling upon him. An unknown man was killed in Cedar Hill Cemetery by a falling tree. An unknown man was killed at the Reading Railroad Company's coal sheds on Lehigh avenue. An unknown woman was killed by a falling roof on Ridge avenue. A newspaper carrier was struck by a falling tree at the Naval Asylum and killed. It is roughly estimated the injured will number 75.

THE STORM SEVERE AT CAMDEN.

In Camden, the storm was very severe causing great damage to property. Passengers who came up on the West Jersey railroad state that in that locality numerous barns were destroyed, cattle killed and fences blown down, while uprooted trees were scattered in all directions. Between Pemberton and the junction of that road with the Camden & Amboy railroad, the storm played sad havoc with dwellings, barns, etc. In the neighborhood of Bordentown much damage is reported. At Beverly several houses were unroofed, and at Delanco Riverside, Riverton, Palmyr and Morris Station ruins of damaged buildings are scattered in all directions. At Pottstown, Pa., the nail mill of the Pottstown Iron Company was blown down. Loss $25,000. The Madison bridge spanning the Schuylkill river was almost completely destroyed. Loss, $10,000. J. Mingle Fisher's planing mills were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. Many private dwellings were unroofed and two churches lost their spires. George Regan, was buried under some fallen sheds and instantly killed.

At Norristown, Pa., the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Reading Railroad depot, Farnum's mill, and many smaller structures were considerably damaged. Stemmer's oil refinery at the same place is a total wreck. At Doylestown, the steeple of the Catholic Church was blown to the ground, as was also a portion of the Reformed Church. The new Court House was damaged, and numerous smaller buildings were unroofed in all directions. Barns, trees, fences and grain stacks in that vicinity were literally blown away.

GREAT DAMAGE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The heavy gale of last night having interrupted telegraphic communication between Washington and all points north and west, the time for receiving bids for the sale of silver has been extended to twelve o'clock on Friday. A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a violent wind, passed over the city last night, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and doing other damage. The Signal officer received 20 of the usual 120 reports from the various stations.

THE STORM AT CHESTER THE SEVEREST EVER KNOWN.

CHESTER, PA., October 23.—To-day's storm was probably the severest that ever visited this section. The destruction is greater than ever before. More than seventy dwellings and stores were unroofed. Nineteen buildings were blown down altogether. Three churches were partly destroyed and eleven manufacturing places so much damaged that work will have to be suspended for a while, and a number of people thrown out of employment. The damage to the shipping is very considerable. The tide rose to a great height and washed out many manufacturing places. Several schooners and sloops were washed ashore and five canal boats loaded with coal sank in the river.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—A severe storm has prostrated all the New York wires. Superintendent Merrihew, who is at Chambersburg, Pa., says a rainstorm began about eleven o'clock last night. The easterly winds increased to a gale during the night. Towards morning the winds shifted to the northwest, and now, at noon, are blowing hard. The rain has ceased. All of our routes, from Philadelphia West, also the Baltimore routes are down—no one working.

JOHN FERTIG.

Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor and his Record.

His Fidelity to the Oil Producing Interest in the Legislature.

[Philadelphia Record, Oct. 18].

There is much talk nowadays about workingmen, about the propriety of electing workingmen to office, and about the necessity of legislation in the interest of workingmen. It does not often happen that this kind of talk takes form in the nomination by any party of a workingman for an office of dignity or importance. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, John Fertig, is, however, an exception to this rule of exclusion. He is a workingman born and bred, and besides, more distinctly than any other candidate upon either ticket, represents the right side of the most considerable issue to be determined by the people of Pennsylvania at the coming election. Eighteen years ago, on the discovery of petroleum in Venango county, he began the business of sinking wells without any other capital than an energetic character and willing hands. The rude method of drilling wells by manual labor before steam power was called in to assist the operation was exceedingly toilsome; but from such a beginning Mr. Fertig worked his way to a competence. He has been identified with the production of petroleum from 1860 till this time, but he has never had any connection with the various corporate schemes devised to rob the people of the oil country by turning their legitimate profits into the hands of speculators. He is still an oil producer, and in full sympathy with the outraged people of his section. He is a resident of the city of Titusville, which, after the disastrous check which fell upon the growth of the oil trade in 1865, struggled hopelessly with a heavy municipal indebtedness. When the credit of the city was at its lowest ebb Mr. Fertig was elected Mayor. At his instance such measures were devised that the city was not only enabled to pay its current indebtedness but to negotiate its loans at a lower rate of interest and re-establish an undoubted credit. He was elected for three successive terms to the mayoralty. He was afterward pitched upon by his party as their candidate for Senator, in a county polling a large Republican majority, and such was his popularity that he was elected over a strong competitor. In the Legislature he at once took rank as an able and trustworthy man. The oil region had never before sent a representative to Harrisburg who was able to get a hearing. Before the expiration of his term Senator Fertig had made himself known throughout the State as the champion of a cause, as a State Senator who had some other business at Harrisburg than to draw his salary and go home again. Mainly through his exertions the people of Pennsylvania have come to understand the grievances under which men labor who have marketable stuffs on hand which they are not allowed to dispose of without trammels and hindrances devised to eat up their profits. Because of Mr. Fertig's special identification with the pipe line controversy and the freight discriminations bill he was put on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant Governor, his party rightly judging that such a nomination would be eminently politic. His record in the Senate is perfectly clean and clear. None of the outrageous measures which disgrace the statue book ever received his sanction. He voted against the Recorder bill, against the Bank Examiner bill and all the vicious legislation intended to add to the popular burdens or evade proper constitutional restrictions. The rancor of the partisan press has failed to find a weak spot in the public or private relations of John Fertig. He is a candidate whom workingmen may appropriately honor, for he honors them.

If there are positive reasons for supporting John Fertig, growing out of his good character and just pretentions, there are also strong reasons of an incidental character. He is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, of good German stock. His opponent is a Massachusetts carpetbagger. Mr. Fertig is a workingman and has no other profession. His opponent is an attorney. Both are identified with the struggle of the oil producers because both represented in the Senate oil region constituencies. But Mr. Fertig is an oil producer, while his opponent is a looker-on. On every other question their records are as opposite as the poles. Mr. Fertig voted against the Recorder bill. Mr. Stone voted for it. Mr. Fertig rallied nearly the full strength of his party to the support of measures calculated to relieve the disabilities of the oil producers. Mr. Stone could only control his own vote. Mr. Stone represents on the Republican ticket a cause his party repudiates. Mr. Fertig represents a cause his party distinctly sustains. Mr. Fertig has proven himself a friend of the solid interests of the city of Philadelphia by trying to save it from its own cormorants. Mr. Stone in the Senate gave his constant aid to the unconstitutional and disastrous legislation devised for the purpose of fleecing the people of this city. If the workingmen of Philadelphia and of the State at large wish to make a demonstration in favor of workingmen, here is an opportunity afforded them. If they fail to avail themselves of it the fault will not lie with the *Record*, which seeks to be their faithful adviser.

GUFFEY STOCK RISING.

The Democracy Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting in Rimersburg.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

RIMERSBURG, PA., October 22.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held by the Democracy here to-day. Speeches were made by James M. Guffey, John G. Hall, Wm. P. Furey and H. McSwee

HISTORY OF 5-20 BONDS.

The Original Contract with the Bondholders and Its Repudiation.

How Five Hundred Millions Was Added to the Debt.

[New York Sun of October, 18.]

We are asked to cite the law and the facts for the statement that the 5-20 bonds were first made payable in greenbacks and were subsequently, by act of Congress, converted into coin bonds, in contradiction of the terms of the original contract. The task is simple, and the subject ought to be fairly understood. The act of February 25, 1862, commonly known as the Legal Tender act, authorized the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of United States notes, and declared as follows:

"Such notes shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except for *interest upon bonds and notes*, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be *lawful money* and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

The function, range, and power of the greenback are thus fully described as "lawful money." The second section of the same act declares:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually."

Not a word in the act refers to the payment of the principal of these bonds, and the first section above cited clearly shows they were purchasable and redeemable in legal tenders. But if any doubt existed on this point, which is no longer in dispute, it would be removed by the fifth section, as follows:

"That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, To the payment in coin of the *interest* on the bonds and notes of the United States."

This coin payment of interest was the inducement which was offered to the investor, though Thaddeus Stevens declared it was the pound of flesh of the extortioner when the country was suffering. It is certain that coin was provided for interest on these bonds, and for nothing else.

The act of June 30, 1864, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars, under the following provisions:

"And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, or of any bonds commonly known as five-twenties remaining unsold, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for *lawful money* of the United States, or, at his discretion, for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit issued under any act of Congress."

The act of March 3, 1865, gave the following authority to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"To borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, any sums not exceeding in the aggregate six hundred millions of dollars, and to issue therefor bonds or Treasury notes of the United States in such form as he may prescribe * * and so much thereof as may be issued in Treasury notes may be made convertible into any bonds authorized by this act * * * and *the principal or interest, or both*, may be made payable in coin or *in other lawful money*.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any of the bonds or other obligations issued under this act, either in the United States or elsewhere, in such manner and at such rates and under such conditions as he may think advisable, for coin, or *for other lawful money* of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress."

All these bonds were known as five-twenties, the principal of which was payable in lawful money, and the interest alone in coin. Of the three classes, the following were outstanding on June 30, 1868:

Act of Feb. 25, 1862	$514,780,800
Act of June 30, 1864	125,561,200
Act of March 3, 1865	917,502,800
Total	$1,557,844,000

The Pacific Railroad bonds and the navy pension fund bonds, amounting together to seventy-eight millions of dollars, were also outstanding at that time. Fourteen days after Gen. Grant became President, on March 18, 1869, he signed the "act to strengthen the public credit of the United States," by which all these different bonds, and other forms of public debt payable in legal tenders, were advanced enormously in value, for the exclusive benefic of the bondholding class and at the cost of the taxpayer. The shrewd language of that artful law is worthy of reproduction here:

"That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment *in coin* or its equivalent of *all the obligations of the United States*, not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of *all the interest bearing obligations of the United States*, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver."

The original bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Schenck, of Emma Mine fame, on March 15, 1869, and was driven through without discussion. It passed the Senate March 18, 1869, after the Republican majority voted down an amendment of Mr. Thurman in these words:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to the obligations commonly called 5-20 bonds."

This sort of legislation has had much to do in hastening the downfall of the Republican party.

$500 Reward!

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it See "Truths" or "Proverbs," another column.

TTS

There is No Rest for the Wicked

nor for those who have the toothache, and the best thing they can do is to visit 278 Penn avenue and have the old achers removed by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's safe, painless and pleasant process. D&W:1t.

90 Cents Only!

for a pair of Children's Boots. See new price list of G. D. Simon. oc12:9:2t-W

THE FIGHTING CHAPLAIN.

Death of Rev. Father Christy at Columbus.

Brief Sketch of the Soldier and Clergyman's Life.

The sad intelligence was received in the city last evening that Rev. Father Richard C. Christy, the well known Catholic clergyman had died at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. The announcement of his death will cast a gloom over Western Pennsylvania, throughout which he was so well known as the Fighting Chaplain. He was attached to the Seventy-eight Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Colonel William Sirwell of Kittanning, which belonged to Negley's brigade in the Army of the Cumberland. Well does the writer remember the day that the brigade embarked from the wharf of this city on steamboat, and the crowd attracted to witness their departure. Much to their horror the hurricane deck of one of the boats broke and a number of soldiers were injured. The Catholics on that occasion were proud to know that the faithful Priest was on hand to give spiritual consolation to the wounded, and cheer the afflicted. Through the entire war Father Christy was devoted to the cause of the Union, always on hand to give religious counsel to the wounded, and equally ready to take his gun to make common cause against the enemies of his country.

When the war was over the "fighting chaplain" returned with the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, and resumed the charge of his old congregation near Kittanning, Armstrong county. When the annual re-union of the heroes of the war held throughout this country the Fighting Chaplain occupied a prominent place in the front ranks with his comrades, Gen. Phil. Sheridan and others, and has on several occasions enlivened the assemblages with his happy anecdotes of camp life and the trials attendant upon long sieges.

After a short stay at Kittanning, Father Christy took charge of the Church at Ebensburg, the county seat of Cambria, where he was stationed for many years, and built a fine church and pastoral residence and established a preparatory school for young children. A few years ago he was assistant at St. Patrick's, where his health failed, and for a time was stationed at Mercy Hospital. Afterwards he was called to take charge of a Church at Columbus, and thus he hands over his flock to the keeping of the Lord, who has relieved him of his good work.

Father Caristy's life is a lesson for the rising generation. He was one of five brotners, and two sisters, viz, Dr. Christy of Oil City, John A. Christy, M. J. Christy, Andrew Christy, Mrs. Andrew Butler and Mrs. Wm. J. Bonner, whose ancestors are among the pioneers of Cambria county. Father Christy was about fifty years of age, and during the half century he lived he contributed as much of the milk of human kindness to those he came in contact with as the most noted philanthropists.

WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The Democratic Campaign Committee has now practically closed up its business. The committee has distributed up to this time about 1,500,000 documents. The members of the committee are very much encouraged at the Democratic gains so far, and they think from all the intelligence received by them that the ratio of gains will be greater in November than in October. The committee has advices indicating a gain of two members in Michigan and one, if not two, in Illinois. The finances of the committee are in a very healthy condition, for although the balance on hand is not startling, all the obligations have been liquidated, and the committee will terminate its labors free from debt. This will be something unusual in the history of political committees.

SENATOR HILL'S OPINIONS.

A letter received here to-day inclosed an abstract from a communication of Senator Benjamin H. Hill to a Committee of the Ninth Georgia District. It is as follows: "I do not doubt there are some among us, least suspected by our people, who are anxiously looking and adroitly working for certain combinations in 1880. I warn them now they will fall. I do not know a prominent Republican at the North who is willing to make a single concession to the South on the Presidential ticket or otherwise, except on condition of affiliation with the Republican party. The Southern man who, under any pretext, shall be willing to affiliate with the party which disfranchised the intelligence, virtue and property of the South, and placed them all under the dominion of ignorance and villainy—which used the army to protect these villains while they were robbing us—which is now using the patronage of the Government to reward the guilty authors of a Presidential larceny, and which is making sovereign States but houses or refuge for the escaping criminals of their carpet-bag crew, may expect nothing but his own political dishonor, degradation and death."

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

A movement is on foot here to hold a series of meetings for the agitation of the suffrage question in the district. It is asserted that Congress at its next session will so amend the District Government bill as to provide for election by the people of two of the Commissioners if the proper influence is brought to bear upon it, and that a change of the old municipal form of government could be perhaps brought about by vigorous agitation of the question. Weekly meetings will be held during the coming winter, and a committee of one hundred citizens, without distinction of party, will be appointed to present the matter to Congress.

BEN BUTLER'S PROSPECTS.

A gentleman who has just returned from an extended trip through the State of Massachusetts says that General Butler's chances for election for Governor are quite good; that a great many Republicans will vote for him, and that his (the gentleman's) observations led him to believe that Gen. Butler would receive the general support of farmers, mechanics and laboring men. An impression among these classes has been decidedly made that General Butler is a friend of the workingmen, and the issue is not between parties, but between the blue blood element of the State and the yeomanry. Mr. E. Hudson, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, who has just returned from Boston, on the other hand says that, although Butler will poll between 80,000 and 90,000 votes in the State, yet he will be "left."

SIMON AND THE WIDOW OLIVER.

Agents of the Claw Cameron have been here within the last few days to induce the Widow Oliver to withdraw her suit against the venerable Simon for breach of promise. This case is on the docket of the Circuit Court, and is liable to be called any day. The widow refuses to call a halt in the proceedings, but is finding a good deal of trouble to employ a lawyer to conduct her case, because it is said it can be proved that she accepted a money consideration from Cameron to abandon it. Young Don Cameron is especially anxious to hush the matter up to avoid further scandal.

THE VERDICT.

Tannehill Convicted of Manslaughter—Motion for a New Trial.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., October 20.—John G. Tannehill was convicted of manslaughter on Saturday evening. On the night of the twelfth of August last the prisoner, who is forty years old, was guarding his father's orchard, near Canonsburg, with a shotgun. William McNatt and two companions entered to steal some peaches and he fired upon them from his place of concealment, without warning and at short range, wounding McNatt so that he died in an hour. The verdict meets with the approbation of our people. A motion has been made for a new trial. The prisoner was remanded to jail, bail being refused by the court. E.

FIRE AT FOXBURG.

Two Houses Destroyed—Narrow Escape of the Town.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

FOXBURG, PA., October 21.—1:45 A. M.—At midnight a fire broke out in Bedell's kitchen and made such rapid progress that by the time the alarm was given and the hose company on hand, Bedell's building and the adjoining one, owned by John Young, were enveloped in flames. As soon as the water was turned on the fire was virtually under control. Bedell lost all his household goods. The damage to buildings, billiard room, &c., is roughly estimated at two thousand dollars. Had it not been for the splendid water power, nothing could have saved the town.

THE NEW LINE.

Near Completion of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway.

The Cleveland *Herald* has this to say about the new railroad: "Mr. Charles A. Chipley, who is prominently connected with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, arrived at the Kennard House on Wednesday forenoon. He reported the line in an excellent condition, and anticipated that the eight mile stretch near Pittsburgh on which the iron has not yet been laid, would be in readiness for the opening and pushing forward of business on the 15th of next month. This road, as some Clevelanders are aware, was commenced as a competitor of the Pennsylvania Company's lines to the lakes and different sections, and when fairly in operation it is anticipated that it will do an excellent business. From Pittsburgh it will extend along the opposite bank of the Ohio river from the Ft. Wayne Railway to Beaver, and then after following Beaver creek for a little distance it finally strikes Youngstown, where it forms a connection with the Mahoning Division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad to Cleveland and Lake Erie. From Mahoningtown a branch extends to New Castle, connecting with the New Castle and Franklin Railroad for the oil regions, and there are Eastern connections made by way of the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie from Leavittsburg, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and New York Central lines by the way of the Youngstown and Franklin branches of the Lake Shore. A very rich section in Pennsylvania is touch by the new road and its connecting lines, and Ohio will undoubtedly contribute toward its prosperity, while the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie will certainly benefit the Forest City.

The rolling stock has been made, and is all ready for operating. The track-layers have been proceeding at the rate of about two miles per day.

JOHN HILLINGS' ALMANAC SAYS: "About this time look out for cold weather." And it should have added: Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in readiness.

WHILE General Sherman was visiting Prescott, Arizona, recently, a ball was given in his honor, for which the price of admission was ten dollars. An army officer, who was present, describes one of the incidents in the following words:

In the midst of the joyous dance a miner, a hardy son of toil, with unkempt hair, soiled face and hands and the usual miner's outfit, trousers in his boots, in shirt-sleeves, a belt filled with cartridges, pistol and knife, approached the entrance door and said to the attendant, "See here, my friend, how much does it cost to get into this lay out?" "Ten dollars," replied the attendant. "Does that give a feller the right to go in and shake hands with General Sherman?" "Certainly," was the reply. "Ten dollars goes," said the miner, and handing the attendant a ten-dollar bill he entered the ballroom. He wended his way carefully through the crowd, avoiding the ladies' trains as deftly as could have done one of our famous german leaders, approached the General and said: 'General Sherman, I merely want to shake your hand. I fought under you in the march to the sea,' and turned and left the room immediately."

IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. WSM&W

DEAN STANLEY is said to be the original Arthur who won the heart of Tom Brown at Rugby, by kneeling down at his little bed in the presence of a crowd of rough boys, and saying his prayers before retiring.

Sterling Goods.

Every buyer of a watch wants not only a good timekeeper, but an article of which every part is strictly as represented. It has been demonstrated that there is great fraud in the quality of the metal put into watch cases. Such goods can be sold at a low price, but the buyer has been swindled, whatever he has paid, as he has not received what he was led to believe.

No charge of such imposition and fraud can be brought against the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY Whose WALTHAM watches are so famed for their uniform excellence. The cases of their gold watches are made of "eighteen carat" gold, which is as nearly pure gold as can be made durable. This contains three-fourths pure gold and one-fourth alloy, and every case bearing the stamp of this company assays up to the standard, every time, unlike many other cases which purport to be eighteen carats fine.

In like manner, their silver cases are made of "sterling" metal, which is the English Government standard, and which contains only 75-1,000 of alloy, and are stamped *"Sterling Silver."* Every purchaser of either a gold or silver American Watch, manufactured at WALTHAM, gets the worth of his money, not only in the perfection of the works, but in the quality of every ounce of metal employed.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

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FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE Stockholders of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company will meet at the hotel of William Keown, in Ross township, on MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., to elect a Board of Managers of said Company for the ensuing year. N. B.—The present Board of Directors will please meet at same place on said day at 10 o'clock, A. M., &c. PETER IVORY, oc4 14:oc12: W3t Secretary.

NOTICE.—

Application for Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of Incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK. oc19:3m:W

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His medicines prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF- FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diplomas in office, and is a regular physician of 30 years' standing in this city, having cured over 30,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD poisons perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diplomas at the office shows; its life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the great medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician reaping thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicine sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

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The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 40 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

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COMPARE AND EXAMINE

The carefully selected stock of Fall

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers,

Children's A. Calf Copper Toe Shoes, 8 to 12, 65c; Imitation Goat Silver

Truth that Stings.

From Gov. Tilden on Florida Cypher Telegrams.

A Sweeping and Conclusive Denial.

He Carries the War Into the Hayes Camp.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The following card from Mr. Tilden has just been given to the press:

I have read the publications in the *Tribune* of the 8th inst., purporting to be translations of cypher telegrams relating to the canvass of votes in Florida, at the Presidential election of 1876, and have looked over those printed in the *Tribune* of this morning, relating to the canvass in South Carolina. I have no knowledge of the existence of these telegrams, nor any information about them, except what has been derived from or since the publication of the *Tribune*. So much for these telegrams generally. I shall speak yet more specifically as to some of them.

First—Those which relate to an offer purporting to have been made in behalf of some members of the State Board of Canvassers of Florida, to give, for a pecuniary compensation, certificates to the Democratic electors who had been actually chosen. None of these telegrams or any telegram communicating such an offer, or answering such an offer, or relating to such an offer, was seen by me, translated to me, or the contents of it in any manner made known to me. I had no knowledge of the existence or purport of any telegram relating to that subject, nor did I learn the fact that such an offer of the Florida certificates had been made until long after the sixth of December, at which time the certificates were delivered and the electoral votes cast, and when the information casually reached me, as of a past event, it was accompanied by the statement that the offer had been rejected.

Secondly—As to the publications in the *Tribune* of this morning, purporting to be translations of cypher telegrams relating to the canvass of votes in South Carolina in 1876, which I have seen since I wrote the foregoing, I can speak of them no less definitely and positively. No one of such telegrams, either in cypher or translated, was ever shown to or its contents made known to me. No offer or negotiation in behalf of the State canvassers of South Carolina or any of them or any dealing with any of them in respect to the certificates to the electors was ever authorized or sanctioned in any manner by me, directly or through any other person.

I will add that no offer to give the certificates of any Returning Board or State Canvassers of any State to the Democratic electors, in consideration of promises of office, or money, or property; no negotiation of that nature in behalf of any member of such Board or with any such members was made. No attempt to influence the action of any elector of President and Vice President, by any such motives, was ever entertained, considered, or tolerated by me, or by anybody with my influence, by my consent or with my knowledge or acquiescence. No such contemplated transaction could, at any time, have come within range of my power without that power being instantly exerted to crush it out.

A belief was doubtless current that certificates from Florida, conforming to the actual vote of the people, were in the market. "I have not the slightest doubt in the world," said Mr. Saltonstall, who was in Florida at the time, in a recent interview with the *Herald*, "That that (Florida) vote could have been bought if Mr. Tilden had been dishonorable enough to desire it, and for a great deal less than $50,000 or $20,000. It was known that either one of the two members who composed a majority of the Florida State Canvassers could control its action, and give the certificates to the Democrats. Either one of them could settle the Presidential controversy in favor of the Democratic candidates, who lacked but one vote." How accessible to venal inducements they were is shown by the testimony of McLin, the Chairman of the Board of State Canvassers, in his examination before the Potter Committee in June last. He admitted that the true vote of the people of Florida was in favor of the Democratic electors, and that fact even appeared on the face of the county returns, including among them the true return from Baker county, notwithstanding the great frauds against the Democrats in some of the county returns. He also confessed that in voting to give certificates to the Republican electors he acted under the influence of promises that he should be rewarded in case Mr. Hayes became the President, adding that "certainly these promises must have had a strong control over my judgment and action."

After the certificates of the Louisiana Returning Board has been repeatedly offered to Mr. Hewitt and others for money, they were given in favor of the Republican electors, who had been rejected by a large majority of the voters, and the members of this Returning Board now possesses the most important Federal offices in that State.

The pregnant fact always remains that none of these corrupt Boards gave their certificates to Democratic electors, but they all did give them to the Republican electors.

I had a perfectly fixed purpose, from which I never deviated in word or act—a purpose which was known to or assumed by all with whom I was in habitual communication. If the Presidency of the United States was to be disposed of by certificates to be won from corrupt Returning Boards by any form of venal inducements, whether of office or money, I was resolved to take no part in the shameful competition, and I took none.

The main interest of the victory which resulted in my election, was the expectation that, through the Chief Magistracy, a system of reforms similar to that which had been accomplished in our metropolis and State administration, would be achieved in the Federal government. For this object it was necessary I should be untrammelled by any commitment in the choice of men to execute the official trusts of the Government, and untrammelled by any obligations to special interests. I had been nominated and I was elected without one limitation of my perfect independence. To have surrendered or compromised the advantages of this position by a degrading competition for Returning Board certificates would have been to abandon all that made victory desirable, every thing which could have sustained me in the larger struggle that victory would have imposed upon me. I was resolved to go into the Presidential chair in full command of all my resources for usefulness or not at all. While thus abstaining from an ignominious competition for such certificates, I saw these certificates obtained for the Republican electors, who had not been chosen by the people, and denied to the Democratic electors, who had been chosen by the people. These false and fraudulent certificates, now confessed and proved to have been obtained by corrupt inducements, were afterward made the pretexts for taking from the people their rightful choice for President and Vice President. These certificates were declared by the tribunal to which Congress had abdicated the function of deciding the count of the disputed electoral votes, to be the absolute and indisputable conveyance of title to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. Florida, which had united all her executive, legislative and judicial powers to testify to Congress, long before the count, who were her genuine agents, which had, by statute, caused a recanvass of the issue of the new certificates, and a formal sovereign authentication of the right of true electors to deposit votes entitled to be counted, was held to be incapable to communicate to Congress a fact which cannot now be disputed. Congress, though vested by the Constitution with authority to count the electoral votes, though unrestricted either as to time when it should receive evidence, or as to the nature of that evidence, and though subject to no appeal from its decision, was declared to have no power to guide its own count by any information it could obtain, or by any authority which it might accept from the wronged and betrayed State, whose vote was about to be falsified.

The monstrous conclusion was thus reached that the act of one man holding the deciding vote in a Board of State Canvassers (for without his concurrence frauds of other returning boards would have failed) in giving certificates known at the time, and now, by himself, confessed to be false and fraudulent, and confessed to have been obtained by promise of office, certificates whose character was known months before Congress could begin the count, must prevail over all the remedial powers of the State of Florida and of the Congress of the United States combined, and must dispose of the Chief Magistracy of this Republic.

(Signed) S. J. TILDEN.
NEW YORK, October 16, 1878.

ON TILDEN'S LETTER.

A Leading Republican Journal's Views Upon It.

His Past Career in Fighting Knavery Marks the Man.

(From New York Evening Post (Rep.) of October 17th.)

It was difficult for any one acquainted with Mr. Tilden personally, or who had observed his public life, to suppose that he had been at all concerned in these nefarious intrigues. His reputation for sagacity, to say nothing of his integrity, to which many of our best citizens bore willing witness, rendered it extremely improbable that he should engage in an enterprise which was at once so wicked and so bunglingly conducted. If the electors of Florida or South Carolina were purchasable, as it was commonly believed they were, a man of the slightest prudence would not have trusted the negotiations with them to the uncertain and hazardous method of telegraphic dispatches—dispatches, too, that were to pass through the hands of his political enemies; and which, however disguised they may have been by the intricacies of cipher, were yet, with a little ingenuity and diligence, as the event has proved, translatable. He would have sent a single adroit agent to treat with the scoundrels in person, with the requisite money in his pocket, and without a third party to overlook and perhaps betray, the odious bargain. None but fools as well as knaves would have undertaken this thing in the way it was done, and fools as well as knaves they show themselves to have been.

But, Mr. Tilden was never regarded as a fool; and his career up to this time has not shown him to be a knave. In private he was always scrupulously upright, and so far as his public life had been marked, he had associated with the best elements of his party. He had struggled against corruption, in this city and State, with a zeal and vigor that won him the praises of fierce political opponents. His fight against Tweed, and subsequently against the banded robbers of the canal, was an honest, open, manly fight to the end; and the courage and skill displayed in it were gladly recognized by all who desired an honest government. Now, that one who had gained so honorable a fame, in such exalted fields of exertion, should be willing to hazard it, and his good name for life, in a final act of gigantic dishonor and crime—gigantic in its ends though petty in its means—was only to be credited on the most direct, positive and unimpeachable testimony. No such testimony has been given, and of that which has been adduced, and which only constructively reflects upon him, Mr. Tilden now solemnly avers, in the broadest and most unqualified terms, he knew absolutely nothing. Whatever was done in his behalf was done without his suggestion, privity or consent. He would not have approved it, he adds, if he had known of it, but on the contrary arrested and rebuked it on the spot.

We are glad that Mr. Tilden is able to make this denial in phrases so comprehensive and positive, not for his own sake only, but for the sake of public morality. The charges preferred against him, if sustained, were almost as disgraceful to the nation as to himself. They would have demonstrated a degree of corruption in the very highest as well as the lowest quarters that would have every man of patriotic feelings hang his head with shame. They would have shown that in the very year—the hundredth anniversary of her existence—in which the Republic had invited the world to a display of her progress, her growth in material wealth and the arts of civilization was accompanied by a more prodigious growth in venality and corruption. A people claiming to be among the foremost on the globe in intelligence, culture and the sense of justice, and superior to all others in their political and social theories, would have been convicted in practice of a baseness only parallelled by that of the degenerate Romans who sold the empire to the highest bidder.

MEDICAL.

FROM THE

HON. THURLOW WEED,

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or exhaustion, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy
That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammations and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, as quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Diseases. Scrofula or Syphilis, Hereditary, Mercurial, Blood is tainted in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Source of Life and Death Follows.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Weakness, Debility, White Swellings, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are hot-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and while bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.
oct8-1yW

Election Notice!

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, R. H. FIFE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT

being the 5th day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

At which time the qualified electors will vote for:

One person for Governor of the State.
One person for Lieutenant Governor of the State.
One person for Supreme Judge of the State.
One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of the State.
One person for Congress in the 22d district.
One person for Congress in the 23d district.
One person for State Senate in the 42d district.
One person for State Senate in the 44th district.
Three persons for Assembly in the 1st district.
Two persons for Assembly in the 2d district.
One person for Assembly in the 3d district.
Four persons for Assembly in the 4th district.
Two persons for Assembly in the 5th district.
Two persons for Assembly in the 6th district.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Recorder.
One person for Register.
One person for Clerk of Courts.
One person for Controller.
One person for Treasurer.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
One person for Director of the Poor.

The electors of the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at L. Steinhauer's stable, corner of Penn avenue and First street, which is by an order of Court made September 6, 1877, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, corner of Short street and Second avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth avenue, in said ward

The electors of the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the livery stables of Rody Patterson, on Fourth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Second district will meet at Napier's Carriage Bazaar, No. 138 Fourth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the public school house, corner of Rose and Diamond streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at City Hall, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the public school house on Grant street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the school house corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at No. 46 Seventh street, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the office of B. McKenna, Alderman.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the office of Coroner on said county, in said ward. By an order of Court made January 2, 1877. The electors of the Second district to meet at McLaughlin's building, corner of Tunnel street and Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the school house on Webster avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the sewing machine stable, Watson street, said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the school house on Ann street, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the Mansion Exchange, corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Fourth district to meet at the school house on Second avenue, in said ward. By an order of Court made Feoruary 13th, that part of the First district bounded by Chestnut street, Bloomfield street, Magee street and Fifth avenue to be hereafter known as the Fourth ward. The electors to meet at Hare's livery stable, on Fifth avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at Klepper's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the school house on Franklin street, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the house of Thomas Syrne.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the paint shop corner of Whitesdle alley and Fulton street, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the office of Alderman Alexander Bonnet, on Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the new civil house on Centre avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Fourth district to meet at the house of Mr. Freese, No. 83 Locust street.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the office of Alderman O'Donnell, on Penn avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the office of the brass foundry, corner of Mulberry alley and Thirteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the Ralston school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at Alderman Morland's office, No. 766 Penn avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the station house on Centre avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the public school house, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the office of Alderman Domenic Gallagher, No. — Robert street, in said ward. The electors of the Fourth district to meet at the building of C. H. Love, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the Spencer House, corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at O'Hara school house, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at Rosewell's livery stable, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Fourth district to meet at Springfield school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the public school house on Centre avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the Thirteenth Ward Building and Loan Association, on the east side of Somers street, between Wylie and Webster avenues, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the public school house on Thirty-third street, in said ward. By an order of Court made July 10, 1877, that part of the Thirteenth ward bounded by Wylie avenue, Manor line, Francis street, Arch street, Minor street, Thirty-third street, Jefferson street, Camp street, Alpine street, Bellefield avenue and Centre avenue and Herron avenue to be hereafter known as election district No. 4, the electors to meet at the corner of Wylie avenue and Herron avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the office of the Excelsior Glass Works on 41st street, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at Mrs. Hague's store on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the Bellefield school house, in said ward. The electors of the Fourth district to meet at the Oakland car station on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Fifth district to meet at Soho school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman Johnson, on Butler street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Lawrence public school house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of William Thrumston (Tax Collector), on Butler street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Howard school house in said ward. The electors of the Ysseo district to meet at the house of Frank ner, corner Thirty-ninth street and Penn avenue, core electors of the third district to meet at the shop owned by Thomas Horgan in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Bloomfield public school house in said ward. The electors of the fifth district to meet at the Friendship Hotel, corner of Elm street and Liberty avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the house of William Miller at the corner of Forty-second and Willow streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Washington public school house, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Dr. Bearinger's office, on Butler street, near Forty-fourth street, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Hatfield school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Hiland school house, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Morrison's carpenter shop. The electors of the third district to meet at the livery and sale stable of Peter Quinett, in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Mote and Mitchell's livery stable, on Penn avenue, in said said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Grant street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the old stone tavern, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Walnut and Chestnut streets, in Building and Loan Association room, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the Stephens public school house, in said ward.

By an order of Court made December 12th 1876, that part of the First ward, Allegheny city bounded by Allegheny avenue, Webster avenue, Marion avenue, Marshall street, Irwin avenue and Allegheny river, to be hereafter known as election precinct No. 1, the electors to meet at the school house, in said ward, and all that part bounded by Craig street, Allegheny river, Martin street, Marion avenue, Ohio street and Federal street, to be hereafter known as election precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the school house, in said ward, and all that part bounded by Allegheny river, Craig street, Martin street, Marion avenue, Marshall street and Irwin ave., now known as the fourth election precinct No. 3, the electors to meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the public school house, on Sherman avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet in the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house, on Irwin avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the public school house, on Stockton avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house, on Chestnut street, in said ward. The electors of the fifth district to meet at the public school house, on Chestnut street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the public school house, on Liberty street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Liberty street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house on Liberty street, first school district, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house on Liberty street, second school district, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman Isaac Sheppard, on Beaver avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Fulton street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of C. W. Lighthill, No. 66 Beaver avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet in the basement room of the old 6th ward school house, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Chartiers street, in said ward. The electors of the third district meet at the house of Conrad Beyer, on Beaver street, near Nixon street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Allegheny, First district, to meet at the public school house on Clark street, Troy Hill, in said ward. The electors of the Second precinct to meet at school house No. 2, in said township. The electors of Spring Garden avenue and Chestnut street, in said ward. The electors of the Third district to meet at the public school house on East street, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the house of Ferdinand Flack, River avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the school house, near the House of Refuge, on Woods Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Allegheny, First district, to meet at school house No. 3, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at school house No. 1, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the public house of Philip Gerst, formerly Eckert's Hotel, in said ward.

By an order of Court made January 10, 1878, that part of the Twelfth ward, city of Allegheny, bounded as follows, shall comprise the first district, viz.: Beginning at Rodgers street, thence along Quarry street to the northern terminus; thence in a straight line to the old city line; thence easterly to line of Seventh ward; thence along line of Seventh and Third wards to beginning, the electors to meet at school house in said district. Second district shall comprise all the remainder of said ward, not included within the line of the first district above described the electors to meet at school house in said district.

By order of Court, made December 5th, 1876, that part of the Seventh and Eighth wards bounded by Prospect street, Point street, lands of John Voegtly, Basin street, Angle street, Short street, Tell street, lands of A. Reinsman, Smithfield Cemetery, Hazel street, Washington Park, lands of George Vogel, city line, Wickline and Lowrie Lanes, Ohio street, Ravine street, Letterie's Park, Hoffman's line, R. Dewhurst's land and Troy Hill road, to be hereafter known as the Thirteenth ward, city of Allegheny, the electors to meet at the public school house, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Braddocks will meet at the borough building known as Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Chartiers to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Chartiers to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough Elizabeth to meet at the public school house in said borough

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the public school house in said borough.

By an order of Court made September 7, 1877, that part of the Lower St. Clair township bounded by the Knox farm, lands of heirs of Margaret Griffin, borough of Beltzhoover, city line and Brownsville avenue, to be hereafter known as the borough of Knoxville, the electors to meet at the Knoxville public hall, on Yard street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mansfield to meet at the Council Chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the First ward, borough of McKeesport, to meet at the office of James H. Berry, on Walnut street, in said borough.

The electors of the Second ward, borough of McKeesport, to meet at the office of A. J. Brown, on Walnut street, in said borough.

The electors of the Third ward, borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Riverton school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Glenfield to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the public Town Hall, on Main street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Verona, First ward, to meet at the Verona station house, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, in said borough. The electors of the Second ward to meet at the Hulton station house, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Bellevue to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Beltzhoover to meet at the house of L. Arnold, on Fifth street, in said borough.

The electors of Wilkins township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the public school house near Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania railroad, in said precinct. Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John Jenker, in the village of Turtle Creek, in said township.

The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house in said district. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the house of Geo. Crise, in said district.

The electors of Penn township, first precinct to meet at the house of Matthew Lloyd, in said township. The electors of second precinct to meet at the Washington school house, in said township. The electors of the third precinct to meet at the Monroe school house, in said township.

By order of Court made December 22, 1877, all that part of Plum township lying south of a line beginning at a point on line of townships of Penn and Plum, on farm of Henry Gerlock, where the same leaves Plum Creek, and running upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of security of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, and all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or removed from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and the laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections to be held hereafter in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said acts of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any Judge or Inspector of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter personate or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

AND WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act or omission of shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of the duties of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person or officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such damages or counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States, that this Constitution and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * * * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or registered as voters or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

Given under my hand at my office at Pittsburgh this 18th day of October, A. D. 1878, in the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States.

R. H. FIFE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, October 18th, 1878.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. **An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.** After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.,
Sold in Pittsburgh by all responsible druggists. Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Four Grand Democratic Rallies in Spite of Jupiter Pluvius.

Lawyer O'Bryne's Caustic Arraignment of Radical Misrule.

Speeches by Messrs. Hopkins, Duff, Hays, Foster and Others—Political Gossip.

Jupiter Pluvius generally squelches the local stumpers, but he failed Monday night so far as the Democratic orators were concerned. Fortunately, the meetings were mostly arranged for indoors, and were held in spite of the rain. The speeches of ex-Senator Corbett, of Clarion, and John O'Byrne, Esq., a Philadelphia lawyer, delivered at Library Hall, will bear reading a couple of times. Three other meetings were held; one in the Eleventh ward, one in the Eighteenth ward, and the third in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, while Mr. McKenna also addressed a meeting at Harmarsville. Full reports of these meetings, as well as the latest political gossip, are given below:

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

RATTLING SPEECHES BY SENATOR CORBETT AND LAWYER O'BYRNE OF PHILADELPHIA—A BIG CROWD AND BIG ENTHUSIASM.

The weather was unpleasant, but at an early hour Salisbury hall was completely filled. The speakers were to be John O'Byrne of Philadelphia and Senator Corbett of Clarion, both of whom having come here in attendance at the Supreme Court had consented to go over and address the people. Mr. John O'Byrne is one of the leading criminal lawyers of Philadelphia. He has been engaged in most of the great cases that have been tried in the courts there, and has now a wide reputation as an advocate. Senator Corbett is one of the best lawyers in the Clarion region, represented that district in the State Senate last term, and is a close reasoner and able debater. At 8 o'clock Mr. Kinsley O'Connor, one of the Secretaries of the County Committee, went on the stage and announced the organization as follows:

Chairman—Dr. E. A. Wood.

Vice Chairmen—Dr. Jas. Kerr, Oliver Scott, E. S. Kennedy, T. Campbell, Sr., Robt. McMahon, Harrison Estep, John B. Lutz, W. J. Patterson. Dennis Doran, Dr. Pollock, John Keller, John Diemer, Anthony O'Donnell, J. W. Patterson, Thos. Miller, Jas. Daschbach, Sr., Jas. McTurnan, Geo. Miller, B. Krugh, Sr., Gregory Fox.

Secretaries — Chas. Maguire, Willis Grubbs, A. M. Woodward, Wm. R. McGinnis, Geo. Chambers, Jas. Sinclair, Jas. Hagan.

Dr. Wood, upon taking the stand addressed a few words to the audience. Patriotisms said Mr. Wood, and love of country have always been principles with the Irish people, from the time of the struggles at Ulster and Linster. Pride and Love of country has been a fundamental principle of the Irish. We have with us this evening an eloquent Irishman, Mr. John O'Byrne. He will address you. Hon. William L. Corbett, the Senator from the Clarion district, is also here. I will first introduce Senator Corbett.

SENATOR CORBETT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Corbett said: "Were I to consult my own wishes I would not be here, but having been requested to come I could not as a Democrat refuse. You people here on the Monongahela have felt the rigor of the hard times. I don't know that the Democracy has any new promises to make. The Republican party are responsible for this sudden contraction which has dislocated all branches of business.

The contraction of the currency by the Republicans reminds me of the sudden coming down of a boy up a tree. One party requests him to come down gradually as he went up, that is Democratic advice, another advises the boy to jump down—that's the Republican way of coming down. The laboring man is the source from whence all your wealth springs, and the moment you strike down labor that moment you destroy capital, for there is no use for it. The Republican party by its legislation has struck down every branch of industry. You feel it worse in these manufacturing districts than we do in the country. You people here in the Monongahela Valley are not engaged in raising crops. You mine and mill and work iron, and when the money is scarce the mills pay little, because they sell little and that at low prices. The Democratic party will have control of the legislation of this country for the next six years, and you can strengthen them by sending them an additional member. You want to husband the resources of the Government; you want to place the State government

IN HONEST HANDS.

Its expenses have increased beyond all reason. Job after job has been set up. And the question is, Shall that continue and Cameron dominate all? Shall Don succeed his father? The Cameron rule, under whip and spur at the last session, made a place for Mr. Secretary Quay, increasing the emoluments of an old office in Philadelphia. It is estimated the emoluments will be $30,000, the greater part of which are to be used for party purposes. Mr. Hart had been defeated by old Square Timber and they undertook to make another office, the bank assessor, but they got into a mix with the Free Pipe bill and it had to go. It is unnecessary for me to say anything in favor of Mr. Dill. I have served in the Senate with him for ten years. Elect him and you will have the provisions of the new constitution carried out. This discrimination business has been bad. Your city has been discriminated in the matter of freight and the oil country has been flattened out. From the time of the adoption of the new constitution, in 1874, the Republican State-Administration has done nothing to carry its provisions into effect. They are making a great hub-bub now, but why was it they did not come forward in favor of the Free Pipe bill? Why was not the voice of this Republican Administration raised when it was before the Legislature, and not wait till near election times to attempt to catch votes?

Now, fellow citizens, elect Dill Governor and you will have that new Constitution carried out, elect Judge Ross and you will have it rightly construed, elect Africa and you will have an honest administration of that State government. Support the Democratic nominees. Seize reformation when it is within your grasp. Don't wait to be put on a committee but go to work and help this thing through.

MR. O'BYRNE'S SPEECH.

John O'Byrne, Esq., of Philadelphia, was then introduced and advanced amidst the applause of the house, and soon got down to his work after a brief introductory in which he said: "I have never been a candidate for any office, great or small, and never expect to be a candidate. (Applause.) Therefore, I can address you with the unselfish sincerity of an independent citizen."

Never, perhaps, in the history of liberty, was a more important issue presented for the decision of freemen, than the present one, and that looming up in the near future. Our present campaign is the preliminary contest, which must, in a great measure, decide the mighty one of 1880, wherein the free millions of the Republic will be required to reverse the wrong of 1876 and scourge the political felons who then carried out a conspiracy against right, which treated the election of that year as a farce and placed, by corruption and fraud, the the usurper Hayes in the Presidential chair, to which the suffrages of the people had called Samuel J. Tilden. (Great and continued applause). This successful treason must be punished. It is the first duty which rests upon the public conscience, and a corelative one is to scourge out of public sight the aiders and abettors of the treasonable conspiracy, in which foul coterie will be found, Hayes, Cameron, Sherman—and all their henchmen from Mackey to the lowest bummer of the pig and whistle. [Great cheering.]

RESULT OF RADICAL RULE.

It is sad and serious to witness the prostrate industries of this and other Commonwealths. The Lord, in his goodness, has given to our land a harvest unequalled in bounty—every gift of his has been poured with an omnipotent generosity; yet, in the midst of this teeming plenty, strong men want food; women deeply wail at the cries of famished children. Oh, ye merciful God, has your beneficence been thwarted by the dishonesty and misrule of men? Men who, by iniquitous laws, take away the substance of the poor, and then, with a lie, look you in the face as if they were honest. [Sensation.] Why is it so? Because the Republican party, who have rioted in the excess of power for eighteen long years, and at all times conscious of the fragile character of the rule, made laws not to foster industry, expand commerce, simplify the agricultural exchanges of the country, but to perpetuate their power, even if it led to the beggary of the people and the ruin of the nation. (Great and continued cheering.) I challenge Cameron, Hoyt, Mackey and the whole host of our political Pharisees, who daily prate about good government and "honest money," to deny my charge. Only think of Cameron and Mackey talking of "honest money!" Why the brigand of the Abruzzi, or the off-colored sneak thief of Poplar alley might as well pretend to talk of their swag as honest! "Honest money" and Cameron might well be wed to each other, for God knows there is no inmate of Dixmont crazy enough to say that they were anything a kin. (Great laughter.)

HOW IT EFFECTS WORKINGMEN—THE NATIONAL PARTY.

What effect has this misrule I denounce upon you workingmen? It affects you in every phase of life; it has shrunk your wages, entered your houses and snatched away with robber hand, first trifling luxuries, then necessities; it has stripped your children of their shoes and curtails their chances in life, by compelling you to put them earlier to work; it shuts them out from school, and condemns them to a pariah's position; and all this deep, dreadful, damning wrong you are quiet under and you do not throttle the thieves. [Tremendous cheering.] It is the leaders I arraign for this state of things—not you, Republican workingmen now present, you are alike victims, and dupes. As a political fact, the Democracy during these eighteen years have never failed to protest against the legislation I condemn. Their escutcheon is unsullied, their record untarnished, and their more than royal right to the confidence of the liberty loving people of the land unimpaired. Their acts stand out saliently as attestation to their fidelity to the people, and to their fitness to rule the nation. [Great Cheering.] In the bosom of both parties, begotten of misery and insect, has arisen what is called in some sections, the Greenback party, in others the Nadonal. Such a birth is natura, its womb is Republicanism; it was conceived in misery and now cries out for work and bread. The Democratic party is headful of the cry—like Rachel she mourns for her children—but while so doing, she is girding her loins for the battle of the poor man's redemption, and is now more terrible to the wrong doers than an army in battle array! [Great Applause.] There is no need to leave the Democratic party—its policy is broad and ample enough to embrace, and propagate every philosophical thought which may be advanced to dignify labor, and fully reward with ample wages the toiler. Its history proves this fact; its advocacy of the rights of the workingman is carved in great capital letters which no time can efface and which no trickery mistranslate. [Great Ceering.] The creation of a third party cannot effect at present any good results. The Democracy has not faltered in any duty, and is prepared to receive in this county as elsewhere into its embrace and elevate to position representative men of the toilers when their claims are fairly presented. To-day every order and style of men are to be found upon its ticket; the brawny worker, the farmer, the manufacturer and the professional man are there. Like the colors of the rainbow, though differing in shade, they form a harmonious whole. The fostering of a third party is a Cameronian dodge, worthy of old Whig Wig, and can only result in division and end in the triumph of that fraud and treason, of which "Don" is the living embodiment. Stand together, close together, is the advice I give you. Democrat, Greenbacker, National or duped Republican, you are all equally interested in breaking the bonds which tie you down to ignomy and misery by the robber ring of the State. Take counsel of your Western brethern in Iowa. Let the test be who is for the people. Fuse your ticket, stand up in the face of the unsparing noon for right and against wrong. If you do, you well deserve success; if not, not. (Great applause.)

SHOT ONE—HOW THE RINGSTERS FATTEN.

Your wretchedness has its root in dishonest financial legislation and unjust taxation. Taxation says *La Flay in his Oganization of Labor* is like a common ball rolled down a flight of steps, as it descends it strikes each step with accelerated force, and at length lights with dead weight on the bottom step. The bottom step is the working man—on you men I say all the iniquitous taxation of the State and of this city rest. Your breasts heave, your muscles strain at labor, but the weight is there. (Great applause.) Is this true? If any man present doubts it let him speak! This city of Pittsburgh has been ruled for a generation by the Republican party, and one of its results is that the city debt has become a mortgage upon every man's house, rich and poor, factory and hord alike to the amount of seven per cent., and daily increasing. How can industry stand up in the face of such robbery in the name and under cover of law. I suppose here, as in Philadelphia, the wives and *cheres ami* of ring politicians must ride in chariots, with liveried flunkies, and array themselves in Genoa velvets and shawls from the looms of Cashmere, while they themselves wear diamonds on their immaculate shirt, and Jovin kids to cover the filth of peculation which soil their hands.

It is all right, I suppose. You and your wives and children can dress in rags and sweeten your chiccory or bean coffee with sorghum, so that villainy shall flourish. If you think so, you are slaves and deserve the lash. (Great excitement and long, continued cheering). I say it, and with a strong sense of its justice and of my own responsibility, that if justice were to have its due, the leading riugsters of this State would be brought to the whipping post, where thieves are punished in my own State of Delewaare. "Experience is the father of wisdom," saith the Spanish proverb. What does it teach us? In the city of Philadelphia taxation has reached huge proportions. It is a logical result of the rule of the Republican party in that city. Within a few years taxation has banished Morris, Tasker & Co., a firm like Jones & Laughlins here, down to the marshes of Delewaare, thus compelling 2,000 men, with their families, to move away or become tilers. Mr. Dobson, one of the largest dyers and bleachers in America, employing 3,000, has been forced to leave and has actually founded the town of Eldystone, fourteen miles below Philadelphia, at a cost, including his immense works, of over $2,000,000. The ring, however, drank champagne as of yore, and their equipages with their wives, and women are driven through park, and at seaside resorts, taunting honesty, and making robbery the apothesis of success. (Great applause.) You complain justly of working for a dollar. Until you vote for honest men, and against a dishonest party, you will continue to do so. Listen to *no* cant or humbug of the Republican party about reform and honest money; that party has wronged you in the past and will do so in the future if it can. Trust them not when their orators are eloquent about liberty. Oh, yes, they can praise the Goddess, crown her, and put a sceptre in her hands at every one of their demonstrations, but the crown is of thorns, and the sceptre is a reed.

Mr. O'Byrne retired amidst tremendous applause, and the meeting adjourned amidst the cheers.

AT PUNXSUTAWNEY.

SPEECHES OF JENKS AND WHITEHILL—A REMARKABLE CHAIRMAN.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., October 19.—A large and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting was held in Zeithers' Hall, in this place, this afternoon and evening. The meeting convened at two o'clock P. M., and was organized by the election of Hon. Thomas McKee, President, a secretary and a number of vice presidents. Mr. McKee cast his first vote for President for Andrew Jackson when he first aspired to the Presidency, and has voted for every Democratic candidate for that position until the present time, and is good for a couple more, therefore such a presiding officer is an honor to any Democratic meeting.

S. H. Whitehill, Esq., of Brookville, made the opening speech. He was followed by ex-Congressman G. A. Jenks, who spoke at length upon the leading issues of the day, making one of the best speeches he has made during the present campaign. At the conclusion of Mr. Jenks' speech the meeting adjourned until after supper.

Upon reassembling, the hall, with a seating capacity of six hundred, was crowded to overflowing. District Attorney Fairman made the opening speech, introducing at its close, R. J. Nicholson, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Assembly, who spoke in his usual business manner, defining his position and pledging himself, if elected, to vote for the interests of the people, and to do all in his power to overthrow the Cameron dynasty. Hon. W. P. Furey was then introduced and although suffering from a severe cold made one of his usual pleasant and pointed addresses.

Ex-Congressman Jenks closed the meeting with a ten-minute speech, referring principally to the ticket, after which the assemblage dispersed. The audience, with the exception of possibly fifty ladies, was composed of voters, and as the speakers confined themselves principally to the issues before the people, rather than the denunciation of men and parties, the meeting will be productive of good results. W.

POLITICAL

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JEHU F. SMITH, Sewickley.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. H. PAULSON.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
W. S. RENO, Allegheny,
SAMUEL B. STEWART, Allegheny,
MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN B. LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES O. WELDON, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
JOHN W. CARLE, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
WILLIAM DICKSON, Sewickley,
NATHANIEL FINCH, McKeesport.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANTEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
W. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¾	5-20s,'65, new.	102¾
5-20s,'67.....	105¾	5-20s,'68.....	108
New 5s.....	105½	New 4½s....	103¾
New 4 per cts.	99¾	10-40s.....	105¾
10-40s, coups..	105¾	Currency 6s..	119½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	34	Tennessee new	32
Virginia new.	21	Virginia old..	22
Missouri 6s...	106½		

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Gold steady at 100¼. Carrying rates 1¼@5 per cent. Silver at London 49 9 16d per ounce. Here silver bars are 107¾ currency, 107 gold. Subsidiary silver coin ¾@1 per cent. discount. Governments steady. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull.

Close—Money closes easy at 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disburred $4,968,000. Customs receipts, $146,000. Clearings, $1,500,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills strong at 481½; sight exchange on New York, 487½.

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co....	93¾	C. C. C. & I..	31¼
Quicksilver....	12	N. J. Central...	28¾
Do preferred.	32	Rock Is.and....	114
Pacific Mail...	15½	St. Paul.	30¼
Mariposa.....	4	Do pref. red.	64¾
Do preferred.	5¾	Wabash.....	18½
Adams Ex.....	109	Ft. Wayne....	96¾
Fargo Ex.....	96	Terre Haute...	1½
American Ex..	48	Do preferred.	4
U. S. Ex.....	48	R. & M.	73½
N. Y. Central...	111¾	Del. & Lack...	41
Erie.....	11¾	C. & A.....	80
Do preferred.	23	Do preferred.	103
Harlem.....	135	A. & P. Tel....	25¼
Mich. Central..	68½	Mo. Pacific....	1¼
Panama.....	123	H. & St. Jos...	14¼
Union Pacific..	66¼	B. & Q.....	109¾
Lake Shore....	68½	Central Pacific.	106¾
Ill. Central....	77¼	Union.....	106¾
P. & C.....	81½	Land Grants....	104¾
N. W. C.....	40¾	Sinking Fund.	100
Do preferred.	71¼		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, October 23, 1878.

Transactions were light along Liberty street, owing mostly to the wet weather, which kept those from the market, whose stocks were not that much run down as to compel them to go out. This will make sales better when brighter weather opens, and the aggregate sales of this week will doubtless exceed those of last.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Cheese is in good demand for mild late August and September makes. Live chickens are in fair demand at good prices. Receipts of apples are increasing, and there is a good demand for gates, rambos and bellflowers, which sell readily. Receipts of vinegar are largely in excess of the demand. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices. In the line of butter the demand is light, especially for any below strictly choice roll. Solid packed, if really fine, will sell to a limited amount. Medium and low grades are not wanted. Fresh eggs continue very firm at the advanced quotations and are wanted. Some time or packed are coming in but are slow sale. There has been considerable increase in stocks and the market is not so firm. In sweet potatoes our market is, at this time, overstocked with sweets. In such a state of affairs large barrels and choice stocks, of course, get the preference.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25@1 75; cooking, $1 00@1 25; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium $1 80@1 90; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 12@15c; choice creamery, 23@26c; medium grades, 18@21c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12¼c; prime Ohio factory, 9¾@10¼c, jobbing; 9@9½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 50@5 00 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 25; do per bbl, $6 00@8 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, per bbl, $10 00.

DRIED PEAS—$1 30@1 40 per bush.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 21@23c ₱ dozen; pickled, 13@14c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 16@18c; strained, 12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic, 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 50 per bush, chestnuts, $3 50@2 75 per bush.

ONIONS—$1 50@1 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—On track, for Early Rose and Peerless, 65@70c; from store, 70@75 choice peach blows, 80c. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 00@2 25; Baltimore, $1 50@1 75; Southern, $1 25.

POULTRY—Young chickens, 25@30c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 35@1 40; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

There is a fair activity in the grain trade, but prices have a downward tendency. Wheat is in light supply, but prices are a little weak. Oats and rye are also in light supply, with prices steady. Flour is quite active with large receipts, which weakens prices.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 93@95c; medium red winter 87@92c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pa. 48c; high mixed, 46@47c; car, prime yellow, 49@50c; mixed, 46@48c.

Oats—Prime white 26@27c; mixed 24@25c.

Barley—Spring, 75c@$1; fall, 95c@$1 05.

Rye—52@54c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra, $5 50@5 75; choice amber and white wheat $5 25@5 50; prime red winter do $5 00@5 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 75; buckwheat, $3 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 50@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $20 00@22 20.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

There is no change to note in the provision market. Prices remain very weak, with every indication that they will go still lower. There is neither any marked change either in sugars and coffees. The outlook is brighter for both.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee		Prime sugar syrup	48c
Fancy Rio	20@21c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19@19½c	Good molasses	32c
Prime Rio	18@18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	17@17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16@17c	Standard A..	9¾ @ 9¾c
Java	25@27½c	Off. A.....	8¾ @ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. white C..	8¾ @ 9c
Rio in papr'ls	19@21c	Ref Yellows.	7¾ @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	18@20½c	Molasses do..	7 @ 7½c
Java in pap'rs	30c	Cut loaf.....	10¾@10¾c
Java in bulk	27@29½c	Granulated...	10¼c
Teas.		Powdered....	10¼c
Young Hyson	50@60c	Granulated..	9½c
Gunpowder	85@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30@40c	Rice.	
Japan	30@75c	Carolina.....	7¾c
Oolong	35@50c	Prime.....	6¾c
Souchong	25@75c	Rangoon.....	6¼c
Spices (Whole).		Patna.....	7c
Cloves	45@50c	Cassia	25@27c
Allspice	15@20c	Nutmegs	90c
Pepper	15@18c	Starch.	
Spices (Ground).		Glossy	6¼@8c
Cloves	45@50c	Cornstarch	7¾@8½c
Cassia	25@27c	Soda.	
Allspice	15@20c	Bi-carb in kegs	3¾@4c
Pepper	15@18c	Do assted pap'r	5½c
Nutmegs	90c	Do assted ¼ pkgs	6c
Ginger	15@18c	Sal soda in kegs	1c
Mustard	20@25c	Candles.	
Saltpetre	8@10c	Star, full w'ght	13c
Sperm oil	95c	Stearine	10½@
Whale oil	60c	Mould	10½c
Linseed oil	60c		
Lard oil	55c		
Syrups.			
Choice maple sy'rd	45c		
Prime " "	45c		
Choice sugar syrup	40c		

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 22.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: As fine weather cannot be relied on, farmers have given more attention to ploughing and sowing than to threshing, and deliveries of home grown wheat consequently have been reduced the past week. A fair quality, however, has been marketed in the provincial exchange and in Mark Lane, but the damp air has prevented samples from being exhibited in a decent condition, and dullness in trade was mainly attributable to this cause, as fine wheat, which is very scarce, has not shown any further decline. As bulk offerings consisted of badly conditioned lots which were really unsalable, a weaker tone apparently prevailed than actual state trade justifies. Business in foreign wheat was about as bad as it could be. The corn trade is reduced to such a state of distrust and discouragement that it will probably be long before business shows signs of elasticity. Trade in feeding corn is equally unfavorable, as with the exception of the finest samples of malting barley all articles have receded in value. With large arrivals at ports the call for floating cargo trade for wheat was very quiet until Friday, when with a revival of a continental demand, the tone advanced 6d to 1s per quarter from the lowest point. Maize dull and rather cheaper. Barley fairly steady.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago—OCTOBER 23.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 red winter 85¼c cash; 86¼c November; No. 2 Chicago spring 81c cash; 81⅞@82c November; 83¼@83¾c December; No. 3 do 69¼@70c; rejected 52c. Corn—Demand light but holders firm at 33¾c cash, 34¼@34¼c November; 33¾@33¾c December; rejected 32¾c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher at 19¾c cash; 19¾c November; 20c December; rejected 15¾c. Rye firmer at 43¼c. Barley firmer 99¼c cash; $1 00 November. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; at $7 50@7 60 cash; $7 50@7 52½ November; $7 57½@7 60 December. Lard dull and prices a shade lower at $6 10 cash and November; $6 12½@6 15 December. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Whisky nominally unchanged at $1 08.

Close—Wheat 81⅝ asked November; 82⅝c December. Corn—34¼@34⅝c November; 33¼@33¾c December. Oats 19¾c November; 19¾@20c December. Pork—$7 50 asked November; $7 57½ asked December. Lard—$6 10 asked November; $6 12½@6 15 December.

Cincinnati — OCTOBER 23 — Cotton dull at 9¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; all kinds at 85@86c; receipts 5,200 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. Corn dull and lower at 36@38c. Oats quiet at 21@25c. Rye in fair demand at 49@50c. Barley quiet; No. 2 fall $1 07@1 10. Pork quiet; held at $8 00. Lard in fair demand; current make $6 19; kettle $7 00@7 25. Bulkmeats steady at $3 75, $4 75@5 00. Bacon steady at $4 50, $4 62½, $5 50, $5 62½, $5 75@5 87½. Whisky $1 08. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil dull at 54@55c.

Boston — OCTOBER 23.—Flour dull; superfine western $3 00@3 25; high grades $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extras $4 00@5 00; Minnesota $4 50@6 00; winter wheats dull; Ohio and Michigan $4 50@5 00; Illinois and Indiana $4 75@5 50; St. Louis $4 75@5 75; winter wheat patents $6 00@7 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 51½@54c; steamer 50@51c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 and extra white 36@39c; mixed, 29¼@32c. Rye 60@62c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; Shipments—Flour, 2,200 barrels; corn, 19,000 bushels; wheat, 26,000 bushels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York—OCTOBER 23.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 3,500 head; market dull, weak and irregular; poor to extra native steers and oxen $6 50@9 50; twenty cars Texas and Cherokees arrived too late for the market. Three hundred head taken for exportation.

Sheep—Receipts 8,900 head since Monday; market very slow; several car loads unsold; poor to prime sheep, $3 00@4 50; common to prime lambs, $4 25@5 25; two car loads Texas sheep $3 00.

Swine—Receipts 13,600 head for two days; market weak at $3 40@3 60 per 100 lbs for Ohio corn fed alive.

Chicago—OCTOBER 23.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 3,200 head. Market opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; choice heavy $3 40@3 55; light $3 15@3 25, packing $3 10@3 30.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 740 head. Market very dull; good shipping $3 60@5 00; fair to good feeders and stockers $2 50@3 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 630 head. Market weak at $2 50@3 50.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—OCTOBER 23.—Wool quiet and unchanged. The failure of a Providence house, owing, it is understood, large amounts in this city, had rather an unfavorable influence on the market.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1878.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle during the past six days was light, but as the offerings consisted mostly of the inferior grades and unsatisfactory advices were received from the East the market has been dull. Buyers are not willing to pay the prices offered, and holders cannot afford to sell them lower. The prospects are not encouraging We quote:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs beeves	$4 50@4 75
Fair, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs beeves	4 15@4 40
Common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do	3 75@4 00
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3 00@3 50
Bulls, cows and stags	2 25@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Notwithstanding light receipts there was not a great deal doing in this market. Prices, however, have not materially changed. There is a steady falling in the demand for sheep. The ruling prices are as follows:

Prime, 100 to 112 lbs	$4 15@4 25
Fair, 90 to 95 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common, 75 to 80lb	2 90@3 25
Lambs	3 75@4 60

HOGS.

Market slow and prices somewhat lower. The low prices have stimulated the demand, causing buyers for Eastern markets to buy more here, and not so many in the West, hence the most of those put on sale are disposed of, but at, to owners, very unsatisfactory prices.

Philadelphia hogs	$3 30@3 40
Yorkers	3 15@3 30

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, October 21, 1878.

CATTLE.

The supply was larger than last week, and the market very dull. Prices on all grades declined from 15 to 25c per cwt, and at the decline the market was dull, quite a number remaining unsold at the close. There were some 12 cars of Chicago bought cattle, and while the market was bad for all kinds, the Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle did better for their owners than the Chicagos. Sales were made at $5 00@5 65 for good to extra beeves, in a retail way; 4@4½c for fair to good; 3½c for common. Bulls, which sold more readily than anything else, brought from 2½@3½c, and fat cows 2@3c. Veals may be quoted at 4@5½c, according to quality. Fresh cows ranged from $3 00@45 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Although the supply was small, it was equal to the demand. Prices unchanged. As in the case of cattle, the low price of hogs has curtailed the demand materially, both for sheep and lambs. Sheep may be quoted at 3@4c ₱ lb, and lambs at 4@5c.

HOGS

were in better demand, owing to the colder weather, as well as a further decline at East Liberty, causing butchers to buy more freely than they would otherwise have done. Sales were made in a retail way at 3½@3¾c, gross. Some few small lots were sold in first hands at $3 10@3 25.

FROM HARRY O. SHAFER, THE CHAMPION BASE BALL PLAYER.

BOSTON, July 13, 1874.

DR. W. M. GILES: In the match between the Athletics of Philadelphia, and the Boston Club, played July 13, 1874, at Boston, I fell and displaced my left knee cap. Your agent fortunately happened to be present. He instantly applied your Liniment, and with instant relief. I was able to continue the game. The day following played in Brooklyn, and the day after in Philadelphia; then sailed for Europe. With gratitude I now communicate this fact, and with he desire that every gymnast should know of the good to be derived from your valuable discovery, as without its use I should certainly have been unable to accomplish what I did.

HARRY O. SHAFER,
3d Baseman Boston Base Ball Club.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents. Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street.

MARRIED.

HEINER—PERSHING—In Christ M. E. Church, Thursday evening, October 17, 1878, by Bishop M. Simpson, assisted by Dr. E. Felton, Mr. JOHN H. HEINER, of Kittanning, and Miss MARY H., daughter of Dr. J. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh.

CHAPLIN—CRAIG—On Thursday evening, October 17, 1878, at the residence of the bride's mother, Kittanning, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, Mr. MELCHIOR B. CHAPLIN, of Pittsburgh, to Miss KITTIE S. CRAIG.

QUINBY—SCHMERTZ—On Thursday evening, October 17, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. J. Barkley, of Grace Reformed Church, Mr. EDWARD M. QUINBY, of Wooster, Ohio, and Miss EMILIE C. SCHMERTZ, daughter of Wm. E. Schmertz, Esq.

DIED.

McGILL—On Monday, October 14, 1878, at 12 o'clock A. M., ALEXANDER McGILL in the sixty-second year of his age.

ORTON—On Thursday evening, October 17th, 1878, LUCIE ELISON, daughter of Charles and Margaret Orton, aged 11 months and 5 days.

DECKLER—On Thursday, October 17, 1878, at 11 o'clock P. M., CHARLES HENRY, son of Charles and Louisa Deckler, aged six years and six months.

WHYSALL—On Thursday, October 17, 1878, at 4:30 P. M., of diphtheria, JOSEPHINE WHYSALL, daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Whysall, aged seven years, nine months and twenty-one days.

RUTHERFORD—On Friday, October 18th, 1878, at 10:20 A. M., JOHN RUTHERFORD, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

ANDERSON—At Youngstown, Pa., on Wednesday, October 16, 1878, OLIVER S., eldest son of John B. and Luetia H. Anderson.

McGUIRE—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. A. McGuire, No. 52 Chatham street, on Monday, October 21, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., FRANCIS J. McGUIRE, aged twenty-nine years and four months.

GEORGE—On Monday, October 21st, 1878, at 6 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. JOHN GEORGE, JR., of Irwin's Station, Pa., aged 47 years.

HASTINGS—On Monday evening,